

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle



HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 122

BOMBAY TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 20 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH
AND LONDON CALLING AT
MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in pos-
session of passport.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
17 Sept.	RAZMAK	MALOKA	20,836
24 "	RAJPUTANA		16,575
1 Oct.	RAZMAK		16,575
8 "	SANPUA		16,585
15 "	NALDERA		16,585
22 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
29 "	RAZMAK		16,575
5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI		16,575
12 "	NARKUNDA		16,575
19 "	RANCHI		16,575
26 "	RAJPUTANA	MACEDONIA	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK		16,575
10 "	RAJPUTANA	MOOLTAN	20,847
17 "	RAJPUTANA		16,575
24 "	RANPURA	MANTUA	10,946
31 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,418
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	MALOKA	20,837
14 "	RANPURA		13,601
21 "	RAWALPINDI	MOREA	10,953
28 "	RANCHI		16,550
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,585
11 "	RAWALPINDI		16,449
18 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,958
25 "	RAJPUTANA		16,568
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA	16,302
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,418
17 "	RAZMAK		10,953
24 "	CHINAT		7,932
31 "	RANPURA		16,601
7 April	MOOLTAN		20,847
14 "	RANCHI		16,550
21 "	RAZMAK		10,947
28 "	RAWALPINDI		16,519
5 May	RAJPUTANA		20,837
12 "	RAJPUTANA	MOREA	10,953
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,418
26 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	16,585

Through Steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
1st Saloon only.
Extra sailing at the following reduced rates:

	A	B	C
1st Saloon to London	80	70	60
" " " " " "	72	62	56
2nd Saloon to London	54	48	42
" " " " " "	50	44	38

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA	7,888
17th "	DUMANA	8,427
15th Dec.	MANILA	8,303
1928		
12th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
24th April	MANILA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
27th Sept.	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOKA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
21st Sept.	BARALA	Colombo and Madras.
21st "	BAKODA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
23rd "	VASNA	Bombay via Karachi.
24th "	CHAKLA	Kara hi via Porbander Dwarika & Cutch Mandvi.
26th "	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
29th "	KAROA	East & South Africa.
2nd Nov.	KARAGOLA	Mombasa.

Weather permitting.
Extra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 Sept.	22 Sept.
Muroran Maru	6374	9 "	1 Oct.
Sadu Maru	6598	29 "	12 "
Hakodate Maru	5303	17 Oct.	30 "
Tamba Maru	5845	0 "	12 Nov.

NIHON YUSEN KAISHA
Genl. Bldg. Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738. Telg. "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO
JAPAN via SINGAPORE
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure
Celebes Maru	16th Sept.	24th Sept.
Borneo Maru	24th "	31st Oct.
Indus Maru	12th Oct.	20th "
Shunko Maru	25th "	6th Nov.

For Particulars apply to:-
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone No. 22186, Telegrams: "SHOSHEN."
Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.
For freights and other particulars apply to:-
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 23-25, Humum Street Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer.

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Coconut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"-genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel. - Uster, Kandi.
Agents:- KEMP & CO., Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds up to 31-12-26	20,50,000
Paid Up Capital up to 31-12-26	31,07,401

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL
LAHORE.
BRANCHES:
Abohar, Allahabad, Amritsar, Ambala City, Ambala Cant., Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwala, Hoshiarpur, Jalandhar, Jammu, Jhelum City, Kanpur, Lahore, Lyallpur, Meerut, Multan, Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, Simla, Srinagar, Thana, Yarnawa.

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:-
AMERICAN EXCHANGE TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:-Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDIT:-The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIES, BILLS, etc., outstandings are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:-
SHIV DATTA, Manager.
Sassoon House, Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR
Speedy Recovery
FROM
Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjan Depot
BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS.

SECOND EDITION

JUST PUBLISHED
SIXTY YEARS OF INDIAN FINANCE
BY
Prof. K. T. SHAH
Professor of Economics, University of Bombay
New Edition brought up-to-date, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.
Price Rs. 19.
Published by
B. TARAPOREWALA SONS & Co
KUTAB MAHAL
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:-Saturia City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.
Valuation Year. Surplus disclosed.
First .. 1917 Rs. 11,832
Second .. 1920 Rs. 27,737
Third .. 1923 Rs. 1,16,544
No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:-
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Saturia City.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local. Mofussil. Foreign
Yearly .. Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7.

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-

Name of Subscriber	
Address	
Register No.	
Date of paper	
Time of delivery	

INSURANCE

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE & GENERAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & Co.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

INDIA PROVIDENT Co., LTD.
SPLENDID BONUS 25% of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds above Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA or to
Messrs R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Essof Building, D'Almeida Street, Malabar, Bombay

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE

INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)
ASSETS Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION-(as at 30-4-22):-
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:-DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:-LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has lately introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business.
For further particulars apply to:-

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH
THE VULCAN INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

For Particulars Apply to:-
K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,
PRINCIPAL AGENTS,
51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,
Tel. No. 25347.
Fort, BOMBAY

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—ENGINEERS, TRAVELLING SALESMEN, experienced in Crude Oil Engines, Rice Flour Oil, Ice, etc. Apply stating salary to B. D. BERY, 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. A 29288.

WANTED.—An experienced AGRICULTURAL EXPERT specially in fruit growing, graduate not essential. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" A 29281.

WANTED.—AGENTS and TYPISTS. Enclose anna stamp. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND BUREAU, "Swarajya", Delhi. A R 151

WANTED.—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Varsada Dispensary. Applications stating age, experience, the minimum pay expected should reach the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Cambay before the end of September, 1927. A 292 1

WANTED.—COMMERCIAL AGENTS for introducing cigarette business in Kathiawar. Pay only reasonable according to qualifications and experience. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials to Box No. 2029 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" A 29282.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle". Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay A

PHOTOGRAPHY.

GHANDHLI IN SOUTH INDIA. His latest photographs, enlargements, and TOUR ALBUMS available FOR SALE. Mahatmaji says the work of the PRESS PHOTO BUREAU, Triplicane, Madras, is thoroughly American and up to date. P 29276.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—ACCOUNTANTS, SHORT-HAND-TYPISTS and TYPIST for F.S.C.C. and A.S.C.C. London degrees to apply to EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, 199, Hornby Road, Bombay. A R462.

WANTED.—SECRETARY, expert in shorthand writing, correspondence in Marathi and Gujarathi and accounts. Apply stating lowest salary to B. D. BERY, 41, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. A 29285.

SITUATIONS WANTED

GUJARATI COUPLE.—Experienced, meritorious, High Caste, desires HOUSEHOLD WORK in same or different families. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. For full particulars please communicate to Box No. 2026, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 139

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED.—A MATCH either virgin or widow for a widower Hindu of 32 years age. At present serving in Uganda. No caste restrictions. Apply with photo, age, qualifications and caste to Box No. 2030, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" R438.

FOR SALE.

CASEMENT CLOTH. Choose Kakomi Casement cloths and Doonities for your furnishing fabrics. They will not need replacing next year or the year after. Select your own colour scheme from our range of 38 artistic shades. Samples sent free on request. Prices from Rs. 0-9-6 to Rs. 0-13-0 per yard.

TABLE CLOTHS. You will find it difficult to equal the quality of Kakomi Table Cloths, even at double the price. Prices from Rs. 1-3 to Rs. 1-9-6 per yard.

THE CAWNPORE COTTON MILLS CO., CAWNPORE. K 2

FOR SALE.—COTTON SOCKS 2 1/4, HANDKERCHIES 1/14, TOWELS 3/-, UNDERSHIRTS 4/8, all per dozen, delivered free at your door. Last free, AGARWAL, Post Box 2109, Bombay. T R460.

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—New or Good Second-hand 2 FRAME TYPE FILTER PRESSES side feed Type with 30 chambers. Size of plates 25 1/2" x 27 1/2". LUCKNOW SUGAR WORKS, LD. K 29287.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FRESH FRUITS—ENGLISH ROSY LARGEST PEACHES, 7 lbs. net Rs. 8, Seedless Grapes 6 lbs. net Rs. 7. Charges included. WESTERN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. F R411.

EDUCATIONAL.

LEARN TOUCH TYPEWRITING FREE—STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road, Bombay. A R421.

MEDICAL.

DEBILITY.—If you wish to regain your health, take my GIANT PILLS, which will make you robust within a fortnight, otherwise money refunded. Rs. 5/- per phial nett. Dr. B. K. CHOWDHURY 26 1/2, Grey Street, Calcutta. P 28575C.

LEUCODERMA.—No matter who has failed, I shall cure you in four weeks. Full particulars free under cover. "SRI" Works, Beadon Square, Calcutta. P 28194B.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

MARATHI ENCYCLOPAEDIA.—Editor, Shridhar V. Ketkar M.A., Ph.D. Twenty-one Volumes. Price Rs. 177. Few copies left. Every school should have to possess. Govt. Sanctioned. Apply JNANKOSHA, Poona City. 29267.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MESSRS. NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO., hitherto located at Old Custom House Road, Hari Building, have now REMOVED TO 237, FRERE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share Holders of the above Company will be held on the 24th day of September, 1927, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 2A, Dharavi Road, Dharavi, Bombay.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 17th day of September, 1927, to 24th September, 1927 (both days inclusive).

By Order of the Board,
PRATAP PANDIT & CO.,
Managing Agents.
29288

MYSORE RAILWAYS.

Advertisement No. 19.

CONCESSION TO PASSENGERS FOR DASARA FESTIVITIES 1927.

CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS for all classes of passengers for the journey from any station on the Mysore Railway to Mysore and back will be issued at 1-1/2 times the single fare from the starting station to Mysore. The tickets will be issued between the 20th September, 1927, and 6th October, 1927; the return journey portion of the tickets being available for the return journey by trains leaving Mysore up to the midnight of 15th October, 1927. No refunds will be granted on unused or partially used return tickets.

N.B.—Passengers from stations on Birur-Shimoga Section, Tarikere-Narasimharajapura Tramway and Chikajalur-Chitaldurg Railway to Mysore and vice versa as well as passengers from stations on the Kolar District Railways travelling via Bowringpet will have to pay full double fares over the M. & S. M. Railway portion of the journey.

During the above period, no seats or berths in Upper Class carriages will be available unless reserved for in advance. No reservation will be done unless tickets are bought in advance and presented at the time of applying for reservation. No compartments in III and Inter will be reserved during this period.

For full details and other information see Circular posted at all stations on the Mysore Railways or apply to the Traffic Manager, Mysore. 29278.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S.S. "MURORAN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th September 1927, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. (No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained. Claim MANAGER, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. BENNETT AND CO.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF "THE SHRI K. RUNESH LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTING PRESS IN WORKING ORDER WITH THE STRUCTURE STANDING THEREON, SITUATE AT TRIBHAWAN ROAD, SIR MANGALDAS WADY, GIRGAUM."

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1123 of 1927.

(KARKARE VS. ROY)
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 20th inst., sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the above mentioned Lithographic Printing Press along with structure standing thereon, consisting of—
Ratelli machines; Winston and Ratelli Hand Presses; Hughes and Kimber Press; Payne's Hand Cutting Press, Stitching, Punching and Varnishing Machines; Copper plate Press; Two Induction Motor 10 H.P. each by A. Chambers and MacFarlane; a large lot of lithographic stones of different sizes, etc., etc.
The above is on view.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1927, AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT NEW GANDEVI, TEJAPAL ROAD (NEXT TO LABURNUM ROAD), NEAR "AIMAI VILLA."

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, rich and very handsome household French polished dining, drawing and bed-room furniture made by Roberts, Benjamin and others, rich bevelled mirror, dining room sideboards, dinner waggons, leather-lined arm-chairs and Morocco lined Chesterfield drawing room sofas, mirror back corner and large centre cabinets, silver book and show cases, Rosewood cottage piano, gramophone, silk tapestry and cushioned lined suite by Benjamin, new design double pole wooden bedstead, mirror, panel door, hanging and clothe almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, marble top wash-hand tables, writing tables, arm and without arm chairs, soil linen baskets, rich woollen and velvet pile carpets, rich glass and porcelain ware, English knives and forks, dining table, rich water colour engravings, teakwood ice chest with refrigerator by Army and Navy, teapots, etc., etc.
Property of a European gentleman.
Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES, SITUATE AT MAHIM AND VARSOWA.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 4992 of 1922 (Jamilabibi vs. Aminabibi and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the following days the undermentioned properties at their respective premises:—

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.
(LOT No. 1).—All that piece of pension and tax land called Tareswar Oart situate at Mahim on the West side of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, measuring about 4,558.50 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 206, New No. 144, New Survey No. 1166 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5578/79, Street No. 55 and bounded on the East by the land of Soonder Gopal, on the West by a public passage on the North by a public passage crossing the railway and on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 165.

(LOT No. 2).—All that piece of pension and tax land called Mogulwadi situate at Mahim measuring about 5,528.5 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 491, New No. 4327, Old Survey No. 154, New Survey No. 1162 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5587 (1 and 2) and 5588, Street Nos. 6341 and 64 and situate next to Lot No. 1.

(LOT No. 3).—All that piece of Foras bally land situate at Mahim to the West side of B. B. and C. I. Railway, measuring about 4,918.50 square yards, bearing Collector's New No. 13021, New Survey No. 1,2172 and situate next to Lots Nos. 1 and 2.

On FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All those Oarts called Waree Charbhoy, Waree Palkhi, Waree Pardae, Waree Bunder, consolidated into one lot and forming one Waree or Oart in Varsowa to the East side of the road leading to the bazar in the Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, measuring about 5 acres and 7 3/4 gunthas and bearing Survey Nos. 60, 70, 76, 71 and bounded on the East by the Oarts of Miya Vaid Shaik Ali Vandukar and Bhasker Mankund and Kupehoo Munji, on the West by the public road leading to the village bazar, on the South by the Oart of Kumbhak Buechha, on the North by the Oart of Jao Pedra and partly by the road leading to the village bazar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)
Capital Subscribed Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up Rs. 30,00,000
Reserved Fund 22,50,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidpur, Amren, Kaitoi, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman).

Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Hari, Shakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A. LL.B., Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A. (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.

R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Navroji E. Saldaiwala, C.I.E., (1st Naib, Ltd., Bombay).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on term to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfers from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL PICTURES

"CYTHEREA"

A Picture of the restlessness of Society to-day.
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
TIME 6-15, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL Rs. 6,02,50,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 5,07,50,000

SHAREHOLDERS LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserved Fund " 36,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES:
Alexandria, Karachi, Seattle
Batavia, Kobe, San Francisco
Bombay, London, Samarang
Buenos Aires, Los Angeles, Shanghai
Calcutta, Lyons, Singapore
Canton, Manila, Shimonosaki
Changchun, Nagasaki, Sourabaya
Darien, Newchwang, Sydney
Fengtien, New York, Tientsin
Hamburg, Nagoya, Tokyo
Hankow, Osaka, Tsinan
Hartford, Peking, Vladivostok
Hongkong, Rangoon
Honolulu, Rio de Janeiro
Kai Yuen, Saigon

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO,
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:

THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND Rs. 79,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance.

On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.
A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE "Shakti Sanjivani" Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong.
Price Rs. 12-0 Net.
or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills.
For a full list of all other preparations write to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS.—Higher prices attract selling. Tone nervous. Futures closed irregular 1 to 18 points higher.

CAL.—General buying. Better Liverpool. Closed quiet on realising.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
Messrs. Devkar. Nanjee have received following cable from New York friends. Harris, Irby and Vosef:—
"Boston: Crop made little progress September despite generally favourable weather. Fundamentals including price sound. Market technically improved; purchasing is down seems advisable."
Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables dated 17th inst:—
October highest 21.42 (at the opening) 20.95 (11-27 a.m.)
Liverpool, (9-10 a.m.): Extreme heat is hindering premature maturity of cotton.
15 a.m.: General buying. Lack of selling.
Watkins Bureau estimate condition 53.2 cent, crop 12,400,000 bales.
2-20 p.m.: Continues buying. Much less sale. Very steady market.
Messrs. Langley and Co. have received following cable from Liverpool:—
Advances meeting increased hedge selling.
Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends, dated 17th inst:—
10-15 a.m.: "Last statement confirms view of Economist's forecast for lower crop, but states same forecast was made August without notice. We think 10d. Liverpool again discounts all bear factors, but recent developments will immediately nullify speculation."
1-55 p.m.: "Cause of advance in Liverpool is due to strength of Egyptian firmness of South."
Liverpool dated the 17th inst:—
Spinners' takings so far this season 1,662,000 bales.
New York cables:—Large hedge sold. Good weather expect big ginnings. "Fruit goods quiet."
New York dated the 17th inst:—
Cotton crop made little progress September despite generally favourable weather. Fundamentals including price sound. Market technically improved; purchasing is down seems advisable."
"Government prediction lower prices few months demoralized market. Weak good crop not improved confidence shaken but consider well liquidated."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
Southern and professional selling was a feature in the New York cotton market on Friday, the 17th instant. Prices opened 10 points higher on strong Liverpool support, but met with a sharp decline on increased selling by operators and increased edge selling. At the decline there was absorption of contracts and values rose somewhat before the close. The New York market closed irregular near position.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 19.
British Rose, Danmer, Abadan.
Adarpar, Wright, Rangoon.
Celestine, Jones, Mouline.
Estalita, Calthines, Karachi.
Isma, Cosvovitch, Trieste.
Muran Maru, Otowa, Kobe.

LOADING.

Sept. 19.
S. British Rose:—The S.W. Coy.'s motor British Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Abadan, with a cargo of oil.
S. Badarpur:—The S.W. Coy.'s steamship Badarpur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosene.

EXPORTS.

Sept. 19.
S. Rajputana for London:—1 bundle ab skin, and 3 bundles fox skins, H. 100; 20 cases Indian Condiments, D. D. 100; 19 bundles sheep skins, 13 dles jackal skins, 37 bundles lamb skins and 3 bundles fox skins, H. A. Ebrahimi; 51 bundles woollen carpets, H. A. Ebrahimi; 14 bundles lamb skins, F. Ismail; 32 bales hemp, C. Piroj and Co.; 100 goat skins tanned and 4 bales goat skins tanned, M. Ladd; 4 cases goat skins and H. B. Ranji and Co.; 20 bales goat skins tanned and 2 bales sheep skins tanned, H. R. Rahman; 7 bales goat skins, 38 bales cow hides tanned, R. M. Heral and Sons; 15 bales tanned goat skins, 15 bales tanned cow hides, M. Esmail; 16 cases deer horns, A. H. L. Tharia; 16

tions decidedly weak showing a rise of 1 to 8 points while distant ruled relatively steady at a gain of 13 to 18 points. Spot prices closed unchanged at 21.25.

The Liverpool futures market opened firm at a rise of 1 to 2 points against an expected fall of 17 points on previous day's New York closing prices. The strength was due to absence of any selling pressure which resulted afterwards into a sharp rise in general buying, mostly from the Continent. The market closed strong at a rise of 14 to 16 points. Spot cotton prices improved 2 points to 11.85d. per lb.

There was good rise of 43 to 45 points in the quotations of Egyptian futures. Empire cotton contracts are not showing more life but improved 15 points on Saturday. Trading in Empire cotton contracts has not become so interesting as it was expected as the American cotton crops were fairly large in the past three seasons. However in view of small American crop, there are possibilities of Empire contracts becoming interesting and a careful following will present best opportunities of straddles with our growth. The cotton markets are discounting recent developments and are correcting the technical state. Much of the recent selling is speculative and we believe with any unfavourable crop news, prices will improve.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
Following a rise of 1 to 18 points in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 431 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 436 on general buying. At this level there was some profit taking and prices receded to 434, but again improved on better Liverpool and closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	431	437	431	436/12
Omara D/J.	401	405	401	404/4
Bengal D/J.	365	367	365	367

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
Liverpool opened 15 points lower and improved 5 points on local and the continental buying. The forward market opened at Rs. 437 for Broach A/M. delivery and declined on Japanese selling. Later on jobs were free sellers and the market closed quiet as under:—

Broach A/M.	437	437/8	433	433/8
Omara D/J.	404	404	401	401/8
Bengal D/J.	367	364	366	364

SAMPIN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 19.	Yen.
September	239.60-0.40
December	244.00-0.70
March	250.20-0.50

cases bristles and 1,000 cwt. mowmameal, S. Bannister and Co.; 100 cwt. sandalwood chips, and 75 tons sandalwood powder, S. Nowroji and Co.; 80 cwt. walnuts, Pohnol Bros.; 14 cwt. cotton rugs, B. Mahsumkhan and Co.

S. S. Castalia for Liverpool:—52 bales wool, K. Rekhadus; 46 bales wool, Mayer Nissim; 50 bales cotton waste, S. Kanji and Co.; 18 bales wool, A. Salehahmed; 125 bales wool, D. Kundammal, 150 bales wool, V. Omersey; 41 bales wool, D. S. S. and Co.; 100 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.; 30 bales wool, H. S. Moloobhy; 6 bales wool, M. Mungallchand; 81 bales wool, K. Esmail; 50 bales cotton waste, M. Mafatal; 1,000 cwt. mytabolams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

IMPORTS.

Sept. 19.
S. S. Drachenfels, Agents L. Edwards from Hamburg:—42 cases Cutlery, 21 and 4 cases, Earthenware, 193 drums magnesium chloride, 40 cases glass sheets, 200 cases Bengal Safety matches, 38 cases magic wire, 8 cases iron keys, 24 cases iron lock and padlocks, 13 bales, Mohair Bolts, 31 cases tin lamps, 19 cases Stationery, 34 cases iron ware, 80 cases woollen goods, 36 cases half woollen goods, 20 cases Art silk goods, 20 cases Tin boxes, 15 cases Lead Pencils, 52 cases cotton goods, 106 cases, 54 cases, and 25 kgs dry dyes, 5 cases Chinaware, 108 cases Toys, 100 cases Camphor powder, 18 cases Bronze powder, 37 cases, 8 crates and 4 pieces machinery, 47 cases copper wire, 26 bales and 1 case Blankets, 25 cases Canvas shoes, 7 cases Porcelain Insulator, 165 cases Hurricane Lanterns, 33 cases Enamelled ware, 40 cases Black Forest Clocks, 4 cases Pianos, 3 cases Imit leather wire, 27 cases Litho Stones, 6 cases Batteries, 27 cases Berlin wool, 35 cases Alarm Clocks, 10 cases Sleeve Links, 80d bales ground sulphur, 20 cases and 20 bales Rubber Tyres and Tubes, 22 cases Tannic Acid, 12 cases Wooden Shoelasts, 42 cases Mantles, 74 bottles Niebrich formic acid, 54 cases and 106 bales paper, 80 cases Hollow glass, 9 cases Lamp parts, 274 cases storm Lanterns, 9 cases Mouldings, 2,480 cases Hurricane Lamps, 203 cases Chinneys, 5 cases Sharpener stones, 588 cases Globes, 50 cases Nitrate of Potash, 2 cases Lactic Acid, 5 cases Tannin.

BULLION MARKET

SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
The Silver market opened steady and improved on better Shanghai Exchange. The demand for ready continues fairly steady. Closing quotations as per Bullion Brokers Association were as under:—
Ready 58/10/0
Bhadarwa 58/7 58/11 58/7 58/10
Asho 58/7/6 58/11/6 58/7/6 58/10/6
Kartak 58/6 58/10 58/6 58/9
London Shanghai Exchange 2.6-7/8
Opening 2.6-5/8
Closing

GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
Ready 21 7 9
Asho 21 7 6
Kartak 21 7 6

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
LONDON.—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 31/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A 1/6 1/4.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet but steady.

PARIS.—
Bank's selling D D Pres. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A Pres. 972.
Bank's buying D D Pres. 957.

JAPAN.—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D-st D. P. Rs. 124 1/2.

HONGKONG.—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 134 1/2.

SHANGHAI.—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 170 3/4.

SINGAPORE.—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 155 1/4.

NEW YORK.—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 275 1/2.
London—Gold per oz.—Ready 84-11 1/2.
London—Silver per oz.—Ready 25/11.
London—Silver per oz.—Forward 25/11.
Tone of Silver:—Very quiet. Price rose more from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. Quiet and stable but undertone is good. China was a buyer at lower rate.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86-12.
Paris Cross Rate Francs 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
3 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 3 per cent.
1 Month 3 per cent.
3 Months 3 1/2 per cent.
6 Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
Java Ready Sugar Prices have dropped by about 2 Annas per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels. Our Forward Market has also evidenced a declining tendency registering a drop of about a Pence per cwt. in yesterday's closing price-levels.

The following are the closing Quotations ruling the Bazar to-day:—
Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 15/2 per cwt.
Shipment Rs. 10/ per cwt. FBH.
S. S. Narajan sh. 14/10 per cwt. FBH.
S. S. Nawab sh. 14/11 per cwt. FBH.
Shipment August sh. 14/10 per cwt. FBH.
Shipt. Octo/Nov/Dec. sh. 15/ per cwt. FBH.
Shipt. Jan/Feb/March sh. 15/4 per cwt. FBH.
Jannagar C.I.F.:—September sh. 15/ per cwt. FBH.
Octo/Nov/Dec. sh. 15/3 per cwt. FBH.
Jan/Feb/March sh. 15/6 per cwt. FBH.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 15/4 per cwt.
Beet Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/14 per cwt. Tone:—Weak.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.
(Special for the "Chronicle").
The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.

Muktsar (Punjab), Sept. 17.
Wheat Asaj 4/9/7.
Wheat Maghar 4/11.
Gram Asaj 4/0/9.
Gram Katak 4/2/2.
Gram Jeth 3/11/0.
Barley Asaj 3/0/6.
Gowares Pab 3/3/7.
Cottonseed Maghar 3/9/6.

READY BARGAINS.
Wheat 4/6 to 4/13, Gram 4/1 to 4/3, Barley 3/ to 3/11, Cottonseed 3/13, Rape-seeds 7/12 to 8/4.
Condition. Cottonseed Maghar dull and the rest commodities are steady.

PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
Wheat Sept. 7 6 6
Wheat May 7 12 9
Wheat January 7 13 3
Linsed Sept. 10 9 6
Linsed May 11 1 0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
Receipts of various raw produce into Bombay upon the 17th inst.

Wheat	16,277
Linsed	1,284
Rape. Rai & Mustardseeds	16
Pepperyseed	103
Groundnuts	3,768
Castorseed	8,809
Rice	2,625
Myrabollams	1,518
Cottonseed	4,460
Mavrased Gram	290
Joovar	481
Barley	713
Maize	120
Barley	121
Bajree	870
Coal	1,916

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSESS. BEUTH & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, September 19.
Since 1st September
This Year Last Year
In full-pressed Bales. 17-9-27

Khandesh	371	659
Central India	383	4293
Barsi and Nagar	583	329
Hyderabad-Gaoran	51	51
Bera	86	2134
Central Provinces	273	2233
Total	793	9635
Dholera	1057	5135
N.W. Provinces	1328	315
Rajputana	2073	1770
Sind-Punjab	70	1668
Broach	663	9
Compta & Dharwar	255	90
Western-Northern	1624	2,849
Cocacanda	896	4651
Tinnevely & Oombodia	5	918
Persian	18463	2917
American	1482	2633
Egyptian and African	1482	2633
Oomilla, Burma & Other sorts	..	..
Total	3,016	46,578

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

17-9-27	This year	Last year.
Europe	553	16,802
Japan & China	200	32,444
Coast Ports	863	361
Up-country by Rail	24.02	2,347
Afloat in harbour for Europe	12,952	9,123
China and Japan	756	65,463
Total	756	65,463

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay September 19	Ready	Mill Terms
Bengal Superfine	M. G.	360
"Fino M.G.	355	Nov. + 21/Dec. + 15
"F. G. M. G.	350/-	
ind-Punjab Fine	F. G.	355/-
Wardha-Hingti Fine	M. G.	415/17
Nagpur	415-17	Nov. + 29/Dec. + 21/
Yeotmal	410-12	Nov. + 23/Dec. + 15
Arvi	410-12	Nov. + 23/Dec. + 15
Amrathi	403-5	
Khangsion Akola	402-5	Nov. + 17/Dec. + 7-3
Mulkapur	398-400	Nov. + 7-3/Dec. - 1
Khandesh	398-400	Nov. + 7-3/Dec. - 1
Muthia	390-32	Dec. - 8
Nanded/Purna Best Quality	410-12	
Purna Average	400-..	
Parbhani/Satli	400-..	
Indore/Ujjain	400-..	
Borwah Sanavad	400-..	
Etawah Fine M.G.	435-35	
"F.G.	422-25	
Western Good MG	410-12	
"H.G.	405-..	
Cambodia Fine M.G.	405-..	
Miraj/Sangli F.G.	440/-	
Compta	440/-	
Dholera	440/-	
Kadi/Virangam	440/-	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Sept. 17.

The weekly Cotton Statistics as compiled by the Statistical Department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange are as follows:—

Bales.	Total in Sight
1,712,000	
345,000	Egyptian Cotton Visible Supply
131,000	East Indian Cotton Visible Supply
3,525,000	American Cotton Visible Supply
398,000	Other Cotton Visible Supply
50,000	Total Sales
100	East Indian Cotton Sales
18,000	East Indian Cotton Stock
100	East Indian Cotton Forwarded
6,000	East Indian Cotton Imports
49,000	American Cotton Afloat
11,000	East Indian Cotton Afloat
151,000	Total Afloat
224,000	Takings of World's Spinners
224,000	American Cotton

DAILY ROOM RATES.

Sept. 19.
Behgal 367 D/J.
Broach 437 A/M.
Omara 404 D/J.
Southern 400 A/S.

SPOT RATE.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
100 Varidham Bros. Kapas 375
100 G. G. Kesha Akola 410
100 G. G. Kesha Ratlam 405
100 Currimbhui Bhiwara 340
100 E. D. Sassoon Bengal 360
200 Gill & Co. Bengal 360/365
100 Moon Mill Sawjin 432
100 Langli & Co. Broach 421
100 Swadeshi Mill Kalajin 410
100 Gill & Co. Verangan 408
100 Japan T. & Co. Ujjain 398

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept. 19.
Castorseed Delivery September Opening 50/- Closing 49/10.
Castorseed Delivery May Opening 49/8, Highest 49/9, Lowest 49/1, Closing 49/10.
Cottonseed Delivery January Opening 4/8/- Closing 4/8/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening 56/4, Highest 56/8, Lowest 56/2, Closing 56/5.

STOCKS AND SHARES

MILL SHARES FIRM.

SECURITIES QUIET.

MILL SHARES:—

Bombay, Sept. 19.
Cotton Mill shares opened weak to-day but improved towards the close on firm buying by Bull operators.

TATA IRON SHARES.

Tata Iron Deferred Shares opened at 170/4 and ordinary at Rs. 54/4. There was good enquiry and the market closed firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tata Hydros and Trams ruled unchanged. Burmahs were quiet. Alcock's were firm on expectation of good dividend. Cement-shares were firm. Bank shares ruled steady.

SECURITIES.

The Securities market ruled rather quiet with less business.

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 4/7/12.

Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87/8.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 62/8.
Central (430-25) 10 p.c. 27/2.
Eastern (510-5) 8 p.c. 82-8.
Imperial (100) 1,440.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 355.
Union (5) 3 annas Rs. 3.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 31/6.
Central India Mining (10) 25/12.
Indian Cement (250) 191/4.
Kathi Cement (100) 175.
Kathi Cement (40) 175/8.
Kathi Cement (10) 175.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 7/12.
Shivrajpur (10) 52/12.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantel (500) 16 p.c. 875.
Amritsar Patis (100) 10-1/2 p.c. 145.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 102/3.
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 109.
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 92.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 92.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 100/8.
Mandira Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 87/8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 97-8.
Pachora Jammur (100) 5 p.c. 103.
Sara Srajanj (100) 5 p.c. 98.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 108.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 78.
Surat Electric (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (100) 7 p.c. 810.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1005.
Madras Tramways (50) 4-1/2 p.c. 145/10.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 67/8.
XO.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6-1/2 p.c. 91.
Tata Hydro Elect. O. (100) 1096-4.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1032/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 552/8.
Tata Power P. (1,000) 552/8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 103.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 300.
Harvey and Sahapathy (500) Rs. 1,180.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17-12 213-12.
Mamnad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 240.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 330.
New Morasil (400) Rs. 615.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 575.
Vokart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 520.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10.

427/8.

Apollo (30) nil, 7/4.

Barar Mills (200) Rs. 20, 150.

Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 341/4.

Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 38, 973/12.

Central India C. (Nagpur) (100) 12-8.

562/8.

Central India P. (

NEITHER PROTECTION NOR SAFEGUARD.

SCURVY TREATMENT TO TEXTILE INDUSTRY BY GOVT.

SIR VICTOR SASSOON'S SPEECH IN ASSEMBLY.

The following are extracts from the speech delivered by Sir Victor Sassoon in the Legislative Assembly during the Yarn Bill debate:—

Mr. President, I am afraid I cannot agree with Mr. Jannadas and Mr. Neogy on the advisability of delaying this measure which is now before the House. On the contrary, the necessity of affording the mill industry of India any kind of help, however inadequate, is an extremely urgent one, and the urgency lies in the present situation in China. The internal troubles over there which appear to have no end are of a two-fold danger. In the first place, the closing of the home market to their products makes it necessary for the Chinese industry, working as it does under even worse and more unfair conditions than does Japan, to find a market, and in searching for this market it is up against Japan, who in her turn has also to find an outlet for that part of her production which the continent of China used to absorb. So that, we have not only China looking to India as an outlet for her surplus goods, but Japan doing the same. Now what will be the result? The result will be that in the immediate future, we shall suffer a dumping war between these two countries. That I think is a very sound reason for pleading urgency, for that war, which appears to be just beginning, is likely to develop to its fullest extent during the next couple of months. That is why we must have any measure of protection that we are going to have now. We cannot afford to wait until all these goods have been dumped on our shores. In such circumstances the question of the costs of production is a secondary one, and we may find not only the medium counts of yarn from these countries attempting to oust the admittedly small percentage of 3 per cent. of our production which is in these qualities, but what is much more serious their lower counts driving out of the 25 per cent. of our production which is now consumed by the handloom industry in the form of these lower counts.

"NO ROGEY."

Now it is here the 1 1/2 annas offered is of value, amounting as it does to a protective duty of something like 13 per cent. on coarse yarn. This is no bogey which I am putting before the House. It is a very real danger. I am expecting that to take to hear that the namesakes of the firm of my Hon. friend Sir Alexander Murray will be dumping on this country not only yarn but drills; and my great fear to-day is not so much that this infinitesimal measure of protection will raise prices to the detriment of the handloom weaver or the consumer, but that it will fail to stem the wave of surplus goods seeking so urgently a market from the Far East. Mr. President, I wish to assure members opposite that we who are engaged in the power-driven industry, have no desire of any sort to hurt much less to kill our brothers who work handlooms. If I thought that the proposed increased duty on 10 per cent. of their output would cripple their industry, which to my mind is just as much a national industry as ours is—if I thought that even under the least favourable conditions the burden of 12 lakhs on the 30 scores of finished goods which they produce would really prove a severe handicap to them I would not press this measure as I am now doing. It is because I do not believe that in practice the handloom industry will suffer any real detriment that I am so insistent. I honestly believe that as regards the yarns mentioned, the dumping countries will lower their prices by the amount of the duty proposed, as they did when this excise duty was removed, so that the handloom workers will not have to pay more for their yarn than they are paying to-day.

12 LAKHS' BENEFIT TO GOVERNMENT.

On the other hand, I am perfectly prepared to admit that we in the mill industry will therefore not benefit. (Hear, hear.) All we can say is that the Government will benefit to the extent of something like 12 lakhs at the expense of the Japanese and Chinese exporters. But it is in hopes of keeping out the coarse yarn which we are supplying to handlooms to-day at a loss of 10 per cent., i.e. 10 per cent. below our cost of production, that I am so strongly opposing delay. I want the House to realise that, even as it is, this proposed duty may not be sufficient to safeguard the spinning side of our industry. The loss on this side may be so great that the mills will find they suffer less by closing down and importing yarn from abroad, manufactured partly from Chinese cotton and partly from American cotton and use this yarn to keep their looms busy, at the same time selling the

cotton which they have got in stock, which they can do at a profit.

Now, Sir, if this deplorable state of affairs comes to pass, what would be the position? We shall have the handloom industry and the power industry competing for this foreign yarn. And the mill industry, with its representatives in China and Japan, is likely to buy largely and so put up the price of this yarn against the small handloom buyers.

Will that be to their advantage in their competition with our mill-made cloth? I say with the greatest confidence that they will suffer a great deal more than if, as at present, they are drawing their supplies from our spinning mills, spinning largely indigenous cotton, at a price which is below the cost of production.

Now another of the points that Mr. Neogy emphasised, and which must have appealed to the House as it did appeal to me, was the question of coal as supplied to the mill industry. Now I know the firm of Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons very well and have the advantage of a personal acquaintance with the head of the firm, Sir Fazlulbhoj Currimbhoy. Those of the members of this House who know Sir Fazlulbhoj must have felt, as I felt, that it was inconceivable that he should have bought foreign coal, and so I wired to Sir Fazlulbhoj, and I have received his answer, which is to the effect that all he has done is to buy 1,500 tons monthly from a local coal merchant in Bombay, and he has asked for a selected grade Lodna Bengal coal but that he has put a clause in the agreement that at his option he can take some of the Natal coal already bought for import, if economy necessitates such action. Now, Sir, that is a very different thing to saying that he has refused to buy the cheaper Indian coal and preferred to buy at a higher price. I am quite sure that if he is going to pay more for that Natal coal actually per ton of the Indian coal, it must be because the calorific value of that Natal coal is much higher; it has more heating properties, and is therefore actually in work, cheaper than the other; and the mill industry of Bombay is not in a state that it can afford not to buy in the cheapest market. We have to economise all our resources, and I do not think that Sir Fazlulbhoj can be blamed for buying in the cheapest market. But at any rate I have now received a second telegram from Sir Fazlulbhoj, and it says that he is prepared not to exercise his option to take Natal coal, although it is more economical. I hope, Sir, that on the other hand my friend from Bengal will use his own influence with the Bengal producers—I think we have one here (laughter): may I appeal to the Honourable Sir Alexander Murray that he will see that the actual price of Bengal coal of equal calorific value is at any rate no higher than what Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim would have to pay for their Natal coal. Sir I have been asked to say that this would depend to a large extent on the question of freight. (Hear, hear.) I would appeal to Sir George Rainy to reduce the freight on coal from Calcutta, especially as I have a recollection that if he will look through his files, he will find that the Millowners' Association have lately been making representations to this very effect. As a matter of fact the question of coal for our industry is not as large a one as people might think, due to the fact that out of 83 mills, 72 are now operating by electricity which we get from the Hydro-Electric Works, and of the balance, five or six are now applying to get electric power; so I am afraid that my Bengal friends must not look to the Bombay mill industry as an outlet for very much of their coal.

"PROTECTION" OR "SAFEGUARD"? Now, Sir, I would like to deal if I may with my friend the Hon. Member in charge of this Bill and here I am in somewhat the same position as my friend Mr. Jannadas Mehta because, although I am supporting the Bill, I am going to attack my Honourable friend. My Honourable friend objects to the word "protect" and prefers the word "safeguard," the word which we altered in the preamble of the Bill in the Select Committee. Personally I do not care which word he uses as long as it carries out the dictionary meaning of the word. What I say is this: whatever words you may be using this Bill is not going either to protect or safeguard the industry in spite of it the yarn industry cannot live. Can you say that you safeguard an industry if that industry dies? Some of the remarks of my Honourable friend were extremely interesting. I was reading over his speech when he moved this Bill to a Select Committee and I noticed with peculiar interest a remark of his that an Indian cotton manufacturer was entitled to come to the Indian Legislature and say: "If I am

to be subjected to a restriction from which my rivals from other countries are free, then I ought to be compensated in some way, because these restrictions raise my cost of production." The Honourable the Commerce Member added that it was a "perfectly tenable line of argument." So, I take it that my Honourable friend is in agreement with his own statement (Laughter).

Now, Sir, the exports of our mill products to the Levant and East Africa have increased during the last year which I see is looked on with approval by certain trade journals. The reason why these exports have increased was that most of us decided that we must try and get back our lost markets and therefore we sold our products at any price irrespective of the fact whether that price showed a profit or a loss. As a matter of fact, the prices at which these goods were sold have shown a loss. I may here point out to the Honourable the Commerce Member that the exchange policy of his colleague the Honourable Finance Member is responsible for the fact that the manufacturers in this country have found themselves at a disadvantage as compared with their competitors in other countries. (Hear, hear.)



H. E. the Governor of Bombay, who recently visited the flood-affected districts of Gujarat, visited Shehera, a village in the Godhra District on the 10th inst. H. E. discussed relief operation with Mr. Prabhshankar B. Master, a local leader (seen on the left) and others.

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"TENABLE LINE OF ARGUMENT." I now take up what my Honourable friend terms "a perfectly tenable line of argument," and ask him whether this action has not raised our cost of production in terms of foreign currencies resulting therefore in a form of unfair competition and whether adequate relief should not be afforded us. Further, the Commerce Member has stated that this duty has been put on to make up for the unfair competition of Japan but it is no secret that the Japanese themselves consider that they are seriously handicapped by the even more unfair competition that takes place in China. When I was there the mills were working two shifts of 12 hours each with half a day off every other week, and I have seen with my own eyes children of 8, 9 and 10 years working at Ring Frames without any pay as a favour to their parents. It sounds rather ridiculous, but the parents say that they want their children to work even without pay because after they have worked for a short time and learnt their business, they could then go to earn their livelihood.

Now, Sir, what adequate relief has the Honourable the Commerce Member offered to us. He has pointed out that there is no Treaty with China such as we have with Japan, so he can put a special import duty on Chinese goods. He must know the conditions of work in China and yet there is no suggestion in his speech that he is going to investigate these points at once and give us any relief for them. He merely says that if, when the Japanese have carried out the terms of the Washington Convention, it is found that we are suffering from the imports of yarn from China, then the present duty will remain on. But it ought to be clear on his own showing that we should get additional relief from China. I consider this a very unsatisfactory statement on the part of the Commerce Member and I consider as much as my Honourable friend Mr. Jannadas Mehta or anybody else in this House that the Mill Industry is being scurvily treated by the Government.

BEGGARS CANNOT BE CHOOSERS. So, as we have not got the benefit in this country of a Government like the Japanese Government and as we are poor beggars, we have to take whatever is offered to us. I know some of my friends opposite want me to join them in a heroic gesture. They want me to say, "We wanted bread, you throw us a crust; we cast it back in your face." But that is all very well for the politician. (Laughter.)

We have to live on that crust, and if it prolongs our existence, by even an hour, we cannot afford to be proud and spurn it.

ARYASAMAJ RELIEF WORK AND MUSSALMANS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—Allegations against the Provincial relief Committee, the Aryasamaj and Hindoo Sabha, that the relief work carried on by them in Gujarat is partial, inasmuch as they do not help Mussalmans, have recently appeared in some papers. As I am, at present, in charge of the relief operations carried on by the Aryasamaj, Seva Samiti, I think it my duty to refute the base and unfounded charges mentioned above.

It was not any communal motive, but purely a humanitarian one, that prompted the Arya Samaj to take up the relief work, and it stands to its credit that it has carried it out on true humanitarian lines. Apart from some immediate relief work in the beginning, the Aryasamaj has, in co-operation with the Provincial Relief Committee, opened cheap seed shops at different centres. None, either a Mussalman or a Hindoo cultivator, has ever been refused seeds at the above shops. The figures of the cultivators of respective communities that took advantage of the shop at Nadiad are as follows. Other figures will be published soon.

Hindoo	3,168	81.04 p.e.
Mussalmans	741	18.96 p.e.
	3,909	100.00

The above figures show that 18.96 p.e. of the total number is that of Mussalmans, while their population in this Taluka is not more than 11.25 p.e. It is evident that the charge against the Aryasamaj is unfounded.—Yours, etc.

NARENDRA DEO.

Aryasamaj Seva Samiti,
Nadiad Sept. 17.

MARATHI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

It has been decided to hold the Thirtieth Marathi Literary Conference at Gwalior either towards the end of March or in the beginning of April next, under the auspices of the Shree Madhav Marathi Vangmaya Mandal. Exact dates will be notified later on.

Contributions, both in prose and poetry, and suggestions regarding the Sammelan, if any, are cordially invited from all interested before the 31st December next to the Secretary, Shree Madhav Marathi Vangmaya Mandal, Sambhaj Vilas, Gwalior.

BOXING MATCH AT BANDRA.

(From Our Correspondent.)

A meagre attendance of boxing fans witnessed the several bouts on Saturday evening in St. Martin's Hall.

The fistic art does not seem to have "caught" the youth of Bandra, so most of the combatants were outsiders. The card included two fights in which F. Merchant outclassed F. Sequeira and Jack D'Souza toyed with Joe Franklin.

The results were:—
1. Oliver Dantes beat Nazir Ali.
2. Manuel Fernandes beat Lynn Coutinho.
3. Roman Mascartus beat Peter George.
4. Engineer drew with G. Noronha.
5. M. Fereza beat C. Wood.
6. F. Merchant beat F. Sequeira.
7. Jack D'Souza beat Joe Franklin.

ORISSA FLOOD.

APPEAL FOR FUNDS.

The story of the disastrous effect caused by the recent flood in Orissa is not unknown to reading public. In spite of the varying reports from different agencies to minimise the gravity of the situation, it is a startling uncontradictable truth that the B. N. R. Company could not choose but to continue to suffer a loss of a lakh of rupees per day for so long a period due to the suspension of lines even while 7,000 men are at work from morn till night in repairing the roads. The effect has been ruinous and the loss of lives and property could not as yet be estimated to its proper extent.

As soon as the heart-rending news of this damage and distress reached us through a hand of our workers then engaged in Chhela relief, we all at once sent Sanyasins and volunteers to the affected area with food stuff, cloth, medicine and money and started relief centres there. Our party have so long been laboriously working to help the poor flood-stricken people and are still daily providing rice, cloth, medicine and money to hundreds of people. Considering the prevailing state of affairs at present people require pecuniary help for erecting their houses more than anything else. On the last occasion when the same unfortunate province had to bear the wrath of Providence we were backed by the different provinces of India in our relief work and this year too we count on their help. Now that thousands of rupees are required for the purpose of adequate relief, we appeal to the generosity of our countrymen in different parts of India and the world to come forward with funds and to help us in continuing the difficult work we have undertaken. Contributions however small, will be thankfully accepted by Swami Pranavanandji, 24/3, Mirzapore Street, Calcutta.

HAVOC OF SIND FLOODS.

ESTIMATE OF LOSS

KARACHI, Sept. 18.

Interviewed by a representative of "The Sind Observer," Mr. G. K. Deodhar said his estimate of the loss by the floods in different affected parts of Sind was as follows:—

Baden: 15 lakhs; Tand Division: 150 lakhs; and Thar District: one crore; total 2 1/2 crores.—Free Press

ALL INDIA S. S. JAIN CONFERENCE.

The Chairman of the Propaganda Committee of the 8th sessions of the All-India S. S. Jain Conference, writes:—

"A public meeting under the presidency of Dr. P. M. Mehta, will be held at 8 p.m. (S.T.) on Wednesday (the 21st inst.) at Hira Bag (C. P. Tank), Bombay when Mr. Vadilal M. Shah will speak on 'Religion, Community and Conference.' The lecture is open to the public at large.

Special accommodation for ladies. CONFERENCE.

The well-known Jain Philosopher Mr. Vadilal M. Shah consented to preside over the 8th sessions to be held at Bikaner on the 6th, 7th and 8th Oct., next. Those desiring to make suggestions as to the practical success of the Conference and resolutions to be passed by the Conference may address the same to the President (Post Box No. 661, Bombay).

VOLUNTEERS.

Intending volunteers should without delay get themselves enlisted by writing to Mr. Motilal Balmukund Matha (Hon. Magistrate), Secretary, S. S. Jain Volunteer Corps, Safara City. The one rupee fee is cancelled.

DELEGATES AND VISITORS.

Delegates and visitors should inform the Secretary, Jain Conference, Bikaner, by post or by wire, the exact date and time of arrival at Bikaner. (Tel. address: Mahavir, Bikaner3. Fees are Rs. 4 for a delegate's ticket, Rs. 3 for a visitor's ticket, Re. 1 for ladies. Tickets to be had at the Conference Office, Bikaner, against payment there. Every graduate is entitled to attend as delegate. Facilities for travellers are being arranged for."

(Continued from column 6.)

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.5 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.1 degrees (3.2 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (1.6 above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 87 per cent.

Relative Humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 84 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S-S-E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 133 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 23 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 4.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.06 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.21 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 57.39 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Thunder and lightning at distance.

THE WEATHER

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN PENINSULA

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

A shallow low pressure area has appeared off the north Madras coast and rainfall has again been widespread in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar and Madras coast north and local in Bombay Deccan, and Madras Deccan.

A few falls have occurred in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, Central Provinces east and Madras South-east.

The chief amounts are: Tavoy and Diamond Island three quarters inch; Tongoo and Maymyo one; Dinajpur and Darjeeling two; Jalpaiguri six; Gulbarga and Raichur a half; Hyderabad Deccan two; Hamkonda three quarters; Bangalore one and a half; Calicut one; Cuddapah three quarters; Masulipatan two; Coenada three quarters and Vizagapatam one.

Forecast: Increase in the east Central Provinces and Orissa and a decrease in the Upper Burma.—A.P.

BOMBAY LOCAL RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date Colaba Point 0.06, Fort 0.23, J. J. Hospital 0.24.

Total since 1st June to date, Colaba Point 57.32, Fort 72.67, J. J. Hospital 56.67. Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 47.33, Fort 52.56, J. J. Hospital 49.97.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point 67.05, Fort 99.93, J. J. Hospital 81.08.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

FOR THE 19TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 19th September 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was locally above normal; the minimum was lower than usual almost throughout the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear and the air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal over the whole of the area; the minimum was lower than usual in the west of the province only.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect outside lower Sind. Maximum temperature was generally above normal in Rajputana; the minimum was lower than usual at Ajmer only.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Central India West and in general lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature was above normal in Gujarat and locally in Central India West; the minimum was higher than usual at Veraval and lower at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and the air is generally drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal at Amraoti and the maximum alone generally elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.06" of rain, Ratnagiri 0.20", Marmagao 0.13" and Karwar 0.18". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 88 deg.1 (3 deg. above normal) and a minimum of 78 deg.4 (2 deg. above normal); elsewhere temperature was almost normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 0.13" of rain, Sholapur 0.17", Belgaum 0.17", Aurangabad 0.36", Nizamabad 0.30" and Hyderabad 1.97". Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the central parts of the division. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in north Hyderabad and locally in the Bombay Deccan; the minimum did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—Numerous thunder-showers have again occurred in the Peninsula; elsewhere weather has been practically dry. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan, Hyderabad, Malabar and on the north Madras coast and local in the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and the Madras Deccan. A few falls have also occurred in southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.14" at Mangalore, 1.45" at Calicut, 0.63" at Cochin, 0.57" at Trivandrum, 2.10" at Masulipatan, 0.83" at Cuddapah, 0.15" at Madras and 1.35" at Bangalore.

Forecast.—An extension of rainfall is probable in the Central Provinces.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of meteorological observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 19th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg F) at 8 a.m. 29.762 inches (.064 inches below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.670 inches (.064 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours .019.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.8 degrees.

(Continued in column 5.)

BOMBAY CITY
AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Sydenham College Banking Association, Annual Social Gathering Sydenham College, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, September 21.

Raising of the Foundation Stone of the B. E. S. Old School Building, B. E. S. School, 8 a.m.
B. B. and C. I. Railway Employee's Union, annual general meeting, Dambodha Hall, Workmen's Institute, Pothawadi, Parel, 6 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, September 24.

The s.s. Rajputana with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd. ordinary general meeting, Sudama House, Sprout Road, Ballard Estate, 4 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

BIRTH.

To Mr. and Mrs. P. D. Shamdasani the gift of a son on Monday 19th September 1927, in Bombay. Mother and son doing well.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Those members of the Committee who are desirous of standing as candidates for the 13 seats vacant in the B.P.C.C. may send in their nominations on or before the 7th October, duly proposed and seconded by the members of the said ward to the Secretary Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, Ashok Bldg. Princess Street. No one who is not a member of the Committee on or before the 9th August need send in nomination. If there are more than 13 candidates the election will be held on Sunday the 9th October in the office from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The annual Balance sheet and the report of the committee will be kept open for the inspection of every member of the committee from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. every day.

The register of members will be closed on 24th Sept. 1927.

PUNCH MAHAL AND REVAKANATHA PEOPLE'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at the Hira Bag Lecture Hall at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to congratulate Mr. Baboo Ambalal Jani, Mining Engineer (Camborne, England) on his successful student career in England, and to give a hearty send off to Mr. Ramanlal S. Trivedi B.Sc. who proceeds to England for further studies. All Punch Mahal and Revakantha people residing in Bombay are cordially invited.

THE BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of this Ward's Congress Committee are invited for the 6 seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee representing this ward, and will be received upto 9 p.m. (S.T.) of the 24th September 1927, at the Committee's office No. 2 Ripon Road near Parsi Statue, Byculla. In case of contest poll will be taken on Sunday the 9th October 1927 between the hours of 1-30 and 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Committee's office, No. 2, Ripon Road, near Parsi Statue, Byculla. Members who are on the Roll of the Byculla District Congress Committee upto 10 a.m. (S.T.) on the 23rd September 1927 will only be entitled to vote at the said election. Membership Roll will be closed from 10 a.m. (S.T.) of 23rd September till 9th October 1927.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Homeward P. & O. Steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of the 19th instant arrived at Port Said at 3 a.m. on the 19th instant and left there at 7-30 a.m. the same day.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Ranpara" with the mails from London of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 9 a.m. on the 18th instant and left there at 3-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 23rd instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Macedonia" with mails from London of 15th instant left Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 17th instant.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 18th September 1927, to 6 a.m. of 19th September 1927.

Disease Small-pox Attacks Nil Deaths Nil, Cholera Attacks Nil, Deaths Nil, Plague Attacks Nil, Deaths Nil, Influenza Attacks Nil, Deaths Nil.

Total Mortality (exclusive of Still-born) 50.
Total mortality this day last years was 92.

MY NIGHT HIGH SCHOOL.

Under the auspices of Social Service League My Night High School Dr. M. V. Apte, House Surgeon, People's Free Hospital will deliver a public lecture on "Personal Hygiene" at the School Hall to-day (Tuesday), at 9 p.m.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF
COMMERCE

RESULT OF EXAMS. BY I. B. & E. & I. S. A. LON.

The following are results of the examinations by the Institute of Bankers, England, and the Incorporated Secretaries' Association, London, 1927, of the students of the "Davar's College of Commerce".

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, ENGLAND.

(PART I.)

Banking Law and Practice:—Brij Lal, Parekh Manoharlal Maganlal, Patwardhan Raghunath Parasuram, Shah Kallanji Hom. raj, Bagwan Singh.

Geography:—Shrikantya, Bagwan Singh, Parekh Manoharlal Maganlal, Mawjee Merwanjee Ardeshir, Shah Kallanji Hom. raj, Foreign Exchange:—Gurjar Dono Sakharan, Patwardhan Raghunath Parasuram, Bankapure Ramachandra Dattatraya, Shrikantya.

English:—Shripantya, Brij Lal, Dhun M. Mehta.
Economics:—Shrikantya, Patwardhan Raghunath Parasuram.

INSTITUTE OF BANKERS ENGLAND. (PART II.)

Banking Law and Practice:—Mawjee Merwanjee Ardeshir, Baliga B. P.
Foreign Exchange:—Gokhale M. V., Billi. horia T. R.

Economics:—Mawjee Merwanjee Ardeshir, Bagwan Singh, Alijazz Hussain Shah, Baliga B. P.
English:—Gokhale M. V., Mondker Sumitra Rao.

Commercial Geography:—Baliga B. P.
Qualifying Examination:—D. Adalikalaswamy.

INCORPORATED SECRETARIES ASSOCIATION, LONDON.

New Syllabus:—Anasrudin M. W., Shah J. D., Karmali G., Ismail A. K., Itangachari, Carvalho R. A., (except in Sec. Practice).

Old Syllabus:—Gargiya B. D., Shroff V. V., Mahajan J. K., (except in Commercial Arithmetic).

NO BUILDING GRANTS TO
SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

The present commitments of the Government of Bombay in regard to building grants to colleges and secondary schools amount to nearly 4 lakhs of rupees. Owing to financial stringency it has not been possible to make any provision in the current year's budget for clearing off those commitments, and there seems to be little prospect of any provision being made in the next year's budget. Until the present commitments are cleared Government are unable to accept further liabilities in respect of building grants to colleges, secondary schools and technical institutions.

PRESIDENT PATEL'S SEAT

CORPORATION BYE-ELECTION TO
FILL VACANCY.

The Bombay Government, Gazette Extraordinary announces that in consequence of the resignation of the Honourable Mr. V. J. Patel, an elected Councillor from the (B Ward) Mandvi Ward, there is a casual vacancy in the office number section 9 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, III of 1888, as amended by Act I of 1925. The Municipal Commissioner, has fixed 5th October for the bye-election to fill up the vacancy.

GUJARAT AND KATHIAWAR FLOOD
RELIEF FUND

The Servants of India Society's collections as per their 10th list of contributions amounts to Rs. 1,180-10 which includes the following sums of Rs. 50 and over:—

The Rashtriya Stree Sabha (Bombay) Rs. 502; Collections made by the Depressed Class People Bombay Rs. 180-10; A Parsee Sympathiser (Balgat) Rs. 51; The Samaj Seva Sangh Pali Rs. 50; Dr. L. V. Sathe, Civil Surgeon Rs. 50; Mr. Madhav Krishna Apte, Pleader Rs. 50; Mr. Shankar Balkrishna Wadekar, Pleader Rs. 50; With the amount previously acknowledged viz: Rs. 25,651-13-3, the grand total stands at Rs. 26,832-7-3.

SENTENCES IN RITHALA RIOT CASE

DELHI, September 19.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. Lewis City Magistrate, in both the Rithala Riots Cases. In the first Riot Case, six accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each. In the second case, known as Rithala Murder Case, two accused were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and five accused to get nine months' each.—Free Press.

PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD

The Directors of the Punjab National Bank Limited, Lahore have been pleased to declare a dividend of 15 per cent. p. a. and the general meeting of the Shareholders has been fixed for Thursday (the 29th inst.) at 4 p.m. in the Bank Hall.

CHEMBUR'S QUOTA

The Hon. Secretary of the Gujarat and Kathiawar Flood Relief Fund, Chembur, sends us a list of subscriptions collected for the Gujarat and Kathiawar Relief Fund at Chembur, amount to Rs. 630-14-0 which includes the following sums of Rs. 25 and over:—

Mr. Ebrahim H. Arab Rs. 51, Mrs. S. J. Ali Rs. 50, Dr. B. Lukmani Rs. 50, Mr. Cawasji J. Trombaywalla Rs. 25.

HIGH COURT

TAKING BRIBE FROM ACCUSED

MAGISTRATE'S SENTENCE REDUCED
IN APPEAL

An appeal was filed before Justices Patkar and Baker at the High Court by Bhargav Nikanth Jatagnonker, Mamladar and Second Class Magistrate of Sakri in West Khandesh who was sentenced by the Sessions Judge to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment for taking bribes.

The "loahars" (blacksmiths) of the Chhadvel village having stigmatised the barbers of the village as descendants of low-caste Mauns, the latter decided not to render tonorial service to the former. Any barber going against this decision was to be branded as a "bastard." This decision was, however, violated by one of the barbers, and a dispute ensued in which ten of barbers were prosecuted before the Mamladar (accused).

While the case was proceeding, the barbers approached the Mamladar and offered him Rs. 160 if he would let them off. The latter agreed to this and after receiving the money discharged the barber.

Their Lordships in appeal upheld the conviction, but reduced the sentence to six months' simple imprisonment and Rs. 1,000 fine.

COMMITTING RAPE ON WIFE

HUSBAND GETS 3 YEARS

Convicted of committing rape on his minor wife and causing hurt to her, a mill-hand named Belaya Kandaya aged 20, was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Justice Davar at the High Court Criminal Sessions.

The girl Narsolai was under 13 years of age, and therefore below the age of consent according to law. She was married to the accused 6 or 7 years ago and came to reside with him in May last. A few days after her arrival, the accused forced her to cohabit with him. The matter being reported to the police, the accused was committed to the Sessions.

PARSI'S DEATH IN MOTOR
ACCIDENT.

SETTLEMENT IN COMPENSATION CASE

A settlement was arrived at in the appeal filed in the High Court by Mr. G. Sugdury, a Greek employee of Messrs. Ralli Bros. against the judgment of Mr. Justice Talyarkhan directing him to pay Rs. 45,000 as damages to the widow and four sons of Jamsedji Adarji Karma, who was killed in a motor accident in November 1924.

The late Mr. Karma was employed as a head jobber in the Manekji Petit Mills, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 120 per month. He was fatally knocked down at Grant Road by a motor car belonging to Mr. Sugdury. The chauffeur was convicted of rash driving in the Police Court. The trial judge held that the defendant, Mr. Sugdury, was liable for the wrongful act of his servant and awarded Rs. 45,000 as damages to the widow and her sons.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

When the hearing of the appeal was resumed before Sir Amberson Martin, the Chief Justice, and Mr. Justice Blackwell, Counsel for the parties intimate the Court that a settlement had been arrived at. By consent the appeal was allowed and the suit dismissed with no order as to costs. The appellant, Mr. Sugdury, agreed to make an "ex gratia" payment of Rs. 10,000 within 14 days to be apportioned and dealt with in such manner as the Court wished to direct.

The Chief Justice, in the course of his judgment according sanction to the settlement, observed that the appellant had done a very handsome thing by giving the sum of Rs. 10,000 to the widow and her sons. It was also very generous on the part of the legal advisers, to have given up their costs which in a suit of that description must have been fairly substantial. The legal advisers of the respondent only asked for deduction of Rs. 1,000 out of the sum of Rs. 10,000 as the actual out-pocket expenses incurred by them. Allowing the sum of Rs. 1,000 the Court apportioned the remaining Rs. 9,000 as follows: Rs. 3,000 to the widow and Rs. 6,000 to be divided equally among the four sons. The amount awarded to the infant sons was to be deposited with the Accountant-General, who was to invest the sum in such securities as the Court directed and pay the income thereof to the widow for the maintenance of the sons during their minority.

MERCANTILE CO-OPERATIVE
BANK.

OPENED IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Sept. 18.
The first mercantile co-operative bank was opened in Karachi yesterday by Mr. Jamshed N. R. Mehta, a most prominent worker in the co-operative movement in this province.—Free Press.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

The 31st annual general meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood will be held at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Mantri House," French Bridge, Chowpatty on Sunday (25th inst.) at 9 a.m. (S.T.) to adopt the annual report and the audited abstract and balance sheet of the accounts for the Official year 1926-1927 and to elect Managing Committee for the year 1927-1928.

AN EXCISE PROSECUTION

A DWARF CONVICTED

An interesting case in which a dwarf Hari Lal figured as an accused, was heard by Mr. J. N. Mehta, the Presiding Magistrate at Girgaum Police Court. Inspector Athayde of the Excise Department explained to the Court that whilst proceeding along Falkland Road on Friday night last, he noticed the accused lying down near a staircase of a building. The accused pretended to be asleep but woke up at intervals of a few minutes and after extracting something from his pillow, appeared to pass it on to people who visited him. Suspecting that the accused was dealing in cocaine, Inspector Athayde sent a bogus customer with a marked coin to deal with him. The accused fell into the trap and was immediately arrested as he passed the drug, which was found to contain a tola of ganja, to the bogus customer. His Worship held that the accused appeared to be an ingenious fellow and awarded him a fine of Rs. 30, or three weeks' hard labour in default.

ALLEGED GAMBLING IN
RAILWAY HOTEL

11 MEN ARRESTED

The premises of the Railway Hotel, situated at Charni Road, were the scene of unusual excitement on Friday evening, when the police of the Lamington Road, Police Station, carried out a raid of the billiard saloon which is attached to the Hotel. Deputy-Inspector Shaikh Hossain led evidence to the effect that on Friday evening he sent a bogus customer with a marked note, to the owner of the billiard saloon, one Mahomed Ali with instructions to back three horses due to run the following day at Poona. As soon as the bet was placed, the bogus customer came out of the premises and gave a signal to the police who raided the saloon and recovered the marked note together with betting and satia slips from the cash-box and person of Mahomed Ali.

MINISTRY AT LAST?

DARJEELING, Sept. 19.

It is officially announced that Sir Provash Chandra Mitter, Kt., C.I.E., and Nawab Musahariff Hussain Khan Bahadur have been offered and have agreed to accept office as Ministers. His Excellency the Governor will appoint them as soon as they are in a position to assume charge of their Ministerships.—A. P.

ACCIDENT AT APOLLO BUNDER

On the Apollo Bunder at about 6 p.m. yesterday, one Mohamed Jaffer was carrying a bucket filled with boiled coal tar. Accidentally the bucket fell down and unfortunately Mohamed himself fell on the bucket, and got his both legs and the left hand burnt. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital where he is lying in a precarious condition.

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Geneva.—The Disarmament Committee has passed a resolution inviting the League Council to summon an International Conference on the question of control of private and public manufacture of arms and war material, with a view to establishing equality between armament-manufacturing and non-manufacturing Nations. The Committee adopted the Belgian resolution in favour of keeping civil aviation entirely distinct from military aviation. The Third Committee of the Assembly on Disarmament presided over by Doctor Benes, accepted the Polish project of outlawry. The Japanese delegate declared that Japanese Government held that the proposal was only applicable to the members of the League.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Shanghai.—The New Nationalist Government assuming office at Nanking will be controlled by a Commission of five consisting of prominent members of Kuomintang. There will also be seven ministries and two Councils on Education and military affairs to carry out the executive duties.—Reuter.

CAWNPORE, Sept. 19.

The services of Mr. H. H. Gordon, City Magistrate, Cawnpore, are transferred to Hyderabad under the jurisdiction of the Resident. It is understood Mr. Gordon will take charge of his duties there as Administrative Officer or Magistrate of the area under the Residency next month.—A. P.

DELHI, Sept. 19.

Radhakrishna C. I. D. constable was attacked to-day in Chawri Bazar by a person with an iron rod. The constable received serious injuries on the head and fell down unconscious and was removed to hospital. A man suspected to be the assailant has been arrested and is now in police custody.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA VYAPARI
PARISHAD

CENTRAL ASSOCIATION FORMED

POONA, Sept. 19.

Several important resolutions were adopted at the concluding session of the Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad. A resolution urged the necessity of establishing a Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce on the lines of the Indian Chamber of Commerce Bombay with its office to be located at Bombay. Another resolution requested the Government to undertake schemes for construction of pucca roads in place of cutcha roads or deldtracks, to extend telephonic communications and to open feeder railway lines such as the following: (1) Talegaon-Khed-Manchar (2) Baranati-Bavda (3) Manmad-Talegaon-Satara (4) Malegaon-Dhulia-Nardhana (5) Pandharpur-Lonand (6) Satara Road Satara and (7) Kudehi-Bagalkote.

The Conference also suggested that Government and Municipalities must buy all their requirements from indigenous sources when available even at ten per cent higher prices and that Government should encourage Swadeshi materials by giving contracts for supply of goods to Government and local bodies to Indian firms for instance contracts for printing and vernacular text-books.

DIRECTOR OF INDUSTRIES.

A third resolution urged on the Government of India to appoint a full time Director of Industries with a salary of not less than Rs. 2,000 and with funds not less than ten lakhs per year to run the department.

The Conference requested the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce to examine the question of glassmaking industries in Maharashtra because they had not been as profitable as expected and try to see that the Government of Bombay recommended to the Government of India and the Tariff Board the consideration of the question.

The Conference recorded its emphatic protest against the photo registration bill as it was, in its opinion, an attempt on the part of Government to destroy old and important transaction records and to encourage the sale of foreign materials and requested the elected members of the Bombay Council to throw out the bill and suggested to the Hon. Mr. Pradhan to withdraw it.

A resolution urged legislation for the reservation of one seat for merchants in every municipality and local Board while another resolution recommended that Government should advance loans against goods in times of depression.

Following an appeal made by Mr. Walchand Hirachand President of the Parishad for the formation of a central Association, the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce was established with Mr. Walchand as President and Mr. R. C. Sohoni, secretary. The constitution of the Bombay Indian Chamber was provisionally adopted.—A. P.

DISTRICT BOARD ELECTION
DISPUTEALLEGATIONS AGAINST SWARAJIST
M. L. C.

PATNA, Sept. 19.

The criminal case started against Mr. Sri Krishna Singh, leader of the Congress Party in the local Council and others in connexion with the affairs of the District Board election at Monghyr and which has been transferred to Patna was taken up to-day. A number of witnesses were examined before the S. D. O.

The allegation against the accused is that they intimidated voters. For Ras Bahadur Laladhai Prasad and Mr. Pyori Lal who were opposing the Congress candidates at the time of the election. It was further alleged that the accused attacked the voters for these two candidates with stones and brickbats.—Free Press.

LATEST COTTON
QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

Previous Closing Rate	Sept. 19.
To-day's Opening Rate	21.40
Difference	21.50
To-day's Closing Rate	+10
Difference	20.67
	—73

LIVERPOOL.

Previous Closing Rate	Sept. 19.
To-day's Opening Rate	11.52
Difference	11.34
To-day's Closing Rate	—18
Difference	11.41
	—11

Breach expectations

LONDON SILVER MARKET

LATEST QUOTATIONS

	Sept. 19.
Silver Ready	Rs. 25 14 0
Silver Forward	Annas Higher 0 3 0
	Rs. 25 13 0
	Annas Higher 0 3 0
Tone of market.—India and China bought.	

MUNICIPAL LGAN
FLOATATIONDEBATE OVER RATE OF
INTERESTPROCEEDINGS IN
CORPORATION.

Several important items were disposed of at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held on Monday afternoon. The proceedings commenced with the motion of Mr. Boman-Behram that the letter from the Secretary of the Schools Committee regarding the question of the introduction of free and compulsory primary education in H and E wards be referred to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee. The mover wanted this reference as the revenues of the Corporation were concerned in the matter.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya moved an amendment that the consideration of the letter be postponed and a special meeting of the Corporation be convened to consider the Schools Committee's recommendations. The amendment was lost and the main resolution was carried.

PRIMARY EDUCATION OF GIRLS.

Mr. Boman-Behram then moved that the consideration of the letter from the Secretary, Schools Committee regarding the question of introducing free and compulsory primary education for Moslem girls upto 10 years of age in F and G wards be postponed and the President be requested to convene a special meeting of the Corporation to consider the proposal at an early date. The proposition was carried.

On the motion of Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji, Dr. Dinshaw B. P. Master was appointed a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

DEBATE ON MUNICIPAL LOAN.

An evening debate then ensued on the question of raising a loan of 25 lakhs of rupees at 5 per cent. interest. Mr. Hossainally M. Raminoolah asked priority to his motion, regarding the raising of loan on the grounds that the matter was urgent and had been already approved of by the Standing Committee. The priority was granted and Mr. H. M. Raminoolah moved that the Commissioner be authorized to approach the Government to obtain necessary authority to float a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs at 5 per cent. The mover assured the House that the loan would be subscribed by the Municipality itself from its sinking fund. It, therefore, won't be open to the public for subscription.

DR. VIEGAS OPPOSES.

Dr. Viegas opposed the motion and moved an amendment that the proposal be referred back to the Standing Committee for their report as to the necessity of raising the loan at 5 per cent.

Mr. Boman-Behram moved another amendment that the loan be raised at 4 1/2 per cent.

COMMISSIONER EXPLAINS.

The Commissioner, opposing the amendments, said that the Government would not allow any local body to raise a loan at a rate of interest that would conflict with the rates of interest of their own loans.

The amendments of Dr. Viegas and Mr. Boman-Behram were defeated in voting and the main proposition of raising the loan at 5 per cent, was consequently carried.

A letter from the Bandra Municipality suggesting that the dispute between that body and the Bombay Municipal Corporation regarding water supply be referred for arbitration, was then taken up for consideration. It was resolved that the letter from the Bandra Municipality be recorded. After several other items had been considered, the Corporation rose for the day.

BREACH IN M. & S. M.
RAILWAY LINE

BRIDGE WASHED AWAY BY FLOOD

The District Traffic Superintendent, M. S. M. Railway wires from Guntakal under date 19th September:—At about 12 last night the bridge between Somalapuram and Rayadrag on the Bellary-Rayadrag branch was washed away by heavy flood water. Trains cannot proceed beyond Somalapuram until the bridge is repaired. It is impossible to ascertain the extent of the damage till the water subsides. The date of resumption of through running is uncertain.—A. P.

MADRAS CORPORATION ELECTIONS

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

Results in the elections to the Corporation for four divisions which took place on Saturday were declared to-day. Mr. Shafee Mahomed (Congress) sitting Councillor for Vepery was returned after a keen contest. Mr. Narayana Rao (Congress) was returned practically unopposed for Park Town, his opponent having withdrawn just before election. Mr. Ragunendra Rao (Congress) for Cholai was defeated.

Dr. Ramakamath, the Congress nominee for Puruswalkam, was also defeated. The Congress has won in two divisions, but in the total party strength, it has lost one.—Free Press.

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2. MERCANTILE LAW (1925): 4th Edition. It deals with the complete Mercantile Law in simple language with references and carefully prepared Index. Rs. 9.
3. HIGHER ACCOUNTING (1916): A book for Book-keepers, Accountants, Auditors, Accountancy Students and Business-men. Rs. 6.
4. BUSINESS ORGANIZATION (2nd Edition), 1922, dealing with problems of organization and promotion of Companies Systems in use in large business offices. Stock exchange practices, Labour efficiency and organization. Secretarial Work and Scientific advertising. Rs. 7-8.
5. G. D. A. SOLUTIONS SUPPLEMENT 1925. Rs. 1-5-0.

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The Bombay Chronicle

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1927.

SINISTER PORTENTS.

The letter from Dr. S. K. Vaidya which we published yesterday throws a flood of light upon the manoeuvres in certain quarters to retard the growth of self-government in the sphere of medical education in India. It will be recalled that certain charges, very serious in their nature and intended to bring into disrepute the University of Bombay, were made by the "Times of India" and a correspondent who still chooses to remain anonymous. These serious allegations against the Medical Faculty and the Syndicate of the University of Bombay were promptly and irrefutably met by another correspondent who has now shed his "nom de plume"

and confided to the public that he is Dr. Socrates Noronha. In Dr. S. K. Vaidya the Medical Faculty and the Syndicate have another valiant champion and the two communications from him which we have published indicate how thoroughly he has probed the motive behind this agitation for condemning the quality and efficiency of medical education in Bombay because the I. M. S. men cannot have a preponderating voice in its direction and control. The growth in the number of Indians with Western medical qualifications in this city and their willingness to devote themselves to teaching, in many cases even at the risk of foregoing a lucrative practice, have made it possible to staff the most recent addition to our medical colleges in India entirely with Indians. The teaching personnel of the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. Medical College at Parel is in its senior ranks superior in educational attainments to that of many institutions staffed by members of the I. M. S. In the Medical Faculty of the University of Bombay Indians with high British University qualifications are numerous enough to control medical teaching in the progressive manner they desire. We suppose this spectacle was odious in the eyes of those inspectors of medical education whom the General Medical Council of Great Britain has been sending out in India with astonishing frequency. They have found it, so it is alleged, an intolerable proposition on the part of Indian medical men to plead for the establishment of a separate All-India Medical Council independent of the General Medical Council of Great Britain and possessing powers of reciprocity to deal with foreign graduates. The inspectors are, therefore, reported to be anxious to paint the condition of medical education in India in as black colours as possible.

The May meeting of the General Medical Council postponed consideration of the preliminary report of the inspectors, but there is no doubt that an attempt will be made by that body to impose upon universities in this country, on the strength of this prejudiced and adverse report, onerous conditions, lengthening the years of instruction, and insisting that British medical men, that is, for all practical purposes, British members of the I. M. S., should have a preponderating voice in shaping medical education in India. The threat held out by the General Medical Council, if its dicta are not listened to, is the withholding of recognition to Indian medical degrees in the United Kingdom. An item in the campaign of disparagement of medical education as imparted in India is the alleged deficiency in practical instruction in midwifery. An examination of this charge will compel any dispassionate inquirer to conclude that within recent years the Indian Universities and the University of Bombay in particular have made a successful attempt to increase the efficiency and scope of such instruction. "The good old days of the I. M. S.," Dr. Vaidya remarks, "a student had to conduct only six midwifery cases before going up, while to-day he is required to complete twenty midwifery cases before he is permitted to qualify." The courses in other branches have been also considerably improved and medical graduates recently passed out from Bombay can testify to the excellence of the teaching they received from their professors even if these did not possess the "passe-partout" of the I. M. S.

We call upon Indian medical men to realise the significance of these sinister portents and to consider whether it is not derogatory to their self-respect and an undeserved and uncharitable reflection upon the progress medical education upon Western lines has already made in this country that they should be considered unfit to have a voice in such teaching or to demand the creation of an independent All-India Medical Council. It is significant that in the I. M. S. there is no objection to the idea of fobbing India off with a make-believe of such a Council, a sort of underdog to the General Medical Council of Great Britain. A member of the I. M. S. who has already reached a pinnacle in the hierarchy is reported to have said in a recent speech to medical students in Madras that an All-India Council for medical education was "possible" if they desired it. He added, however, that this "continued recognition of medical degrees by the General Medical Council will depend upon the formation of this council and it is for the medical profession in Madras, including students, to say distinctly whether they desire recognition or not." The significance of this remark with its underlying threat is obvious. The Indian medical profession must refuse to have anything to do with the idea of creating such a juk-juk body existing on the sweet will of the General Medical Council of Great Britain. What they must insist upon is the creation of an independent All-India Medical Council with rights and privileges enjoyed by similar institutions in Canada and Australia.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY

The Annual Administration Report of the Bombay Municipal Schools Committee for the year 1926-27 is a record of appreciable progress in several directions. But the progress will have to be much wider and quicker to satisfy the needs of a city like Bombay. The number of schools increased by only one, but the number of pupils increased by about 4,000, which was mainly due to the compulsory scheme of education in F. and G. Wards. It is a pity, however, that even in these two wards over 5,000 children still remain to be brought to school. The Committee should inquire how far this may be due to the paucity of schools in the neighbourhood of the children out of school. The

existence of Local Committees in these Wards would have helped the Schools Committee in tackling the problem. But though the bye-laws of the Committee provide for the appointment of such committees, they have not yet been appointed in a single Ward. The subject is said to be "under consideration." The Schools Committee cannot afford to be dilatory when it is about to extend compulsion to two more Wards and to bring Muslim girls under the scheme of compulsion. There is a surprising disparity between the number of the Gujarati and the Marathi girls who appeared for the Vernacular 4th Standard Examination. Only 11 Gujarati girls appeared for the examination in the year under report against 488 Marathi girls. Yet in all the standards there were about 4,000 Gujarati girls. The only conclusion that can be drawn from these figures is that many Gujarati girls are withdrawn from schools before they are old enough to appear for the examination, the prospect of marriage being probably the cause. Gujaratis should take special note of this regrettable fact. Nor is it, we believe, outside the scope of the Schools Committee to carry on a little propaganda in this behalf with the assistance of Local Committees, as soon as these latter emerge from the "under consideration" stage.

The recent attempts of the Schools Committee to carry on medical inspection of schools and to provide some medical relief to the pupils, deserves all praise. The inspection has revealed the hitherto hidden fact that less than half the children are quite healthy. It is gratifying to note that the percentages of various diseases have been diminishing from year to year since the system of inspection and relief was adopted. We trust the reduction will be continued and extended. Yet prevention is infinitely better than cure. The Committee as well the public know that the sanitary conditions of many of the schools under it and the facilities for outdoor recreation for the children, are far from being quite satisfactory. The public will be grateful to the Committee if it concentrates a good deal of its attention on this much neglected aspect of the education of children in Bombay.

FLOOD RELIEF IN BARODA

Varying reports have appeared in the Press from time to time about the adequacy of flood relief in Baroda. In the last few days, however, there have been loud complaints about alleged neglect and inadequate relief in the Baroda and Kadi districts. Dr. Sumant B. Mehta, who writes to us with full appreciation of the Baroda Government's relief measures, says without hesitation that the relief is utterly inadequate and in the Kadi district unduly delayed. He shows, for instance, that Kadi district was officially declared to be affected as late as on the 6th September. Though during the floods no less than 45,000 houses had collapsed, Government had spent on free relief till the 23rd of August the miserable sum of Rs. 317-9-6! Even now and even as loans only Rs. 50,000 have been advanced. Our own Baroda correspondent reveals a sad state of things. He quotes the Revenue Commissioner's Press communique dated 10th August, which says:—"Government wants to give Rs. 100 to Rs. 125 per house to the poorest classes. Half the amount is to be given on loan at 4 1/2 per cent. and half the amount is to be given free." This communique was confirmed by the President of the Baroda Relief Committee, Prince Dhairya Shikharao. But the final orders published on the 15th instant reduce the free gift to only Rs. 30. Naturally the disappointed people feel that the Government were bountiful only in their promises, but are miserably in performance. A redeeming feature of the situation is that all reports speak well of the Dewan and his determination to give all necessary relief. It seems possible that he has been sadly misinformed by the local officials about the true extent of distress. We trust he will make full and searching inquiries and faithfully fulfil the promises previously given to the people.

WHY "SAK" IS BANNED

To a question by Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar in the Assembly in regard to the cancellation of Mr. Saklatvala's passport to India Mr. C. R. Crerar gave the typical bureaucratic reply: "Government's attention has been given to the action being taken against Mr. Saklatvala under the ordinary law of the land. The object of the action taken was prevention of a breach of tranquillity." The law may be an ordinary law of the land but it is an intolerable abuse of the law to prevent an Indian and a Member of Parliament from visiting his own country. We would have liked to know whether the Government of India had only given their attention to the action or were at the back of the action. But it is clear only the Government of India would move to safeguard tranquillity in India. It may be doubted, however, whether it is Mr. Saklatvala or the action of the authorities insulting him which is a greater menace to public tranquillity. Evidently, Government have determined to show no quarter to any man that has anything to do with Communism. They forget that Communism has ever thriven on opposition. While you can enter a man, you cannot enter an idea.

DR. ANSARI'S TASK,

A GOOD BEGINNING.

(BY THE HON. MR. G. S. KHAPARDE).

The interview granted by Dr. Ansari to the Associated Press and published in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" for 18th August last, is so interesting and thought-provoking that one may be excused for putting it in the category of events which mark a distinct change and are commonly spoken of as epoch-making. The learned doctor has established a precedent which I trust all aspirants to the honour which has fallen to him, will follow. He has shown the courage of his convictions by giving them publicity though he was very probably conscious of the circumstances that a section of his community would not countenance them. This he did when his own election hung in the balance, and was in a way opposed by a prominent person like Pandit Motilal Nehru. The triumph of the views of the patriotic doctor is complete as he has been elected by an overwhelming majority. I congratulate him heartily on his success and highly appreciate his singleness of purpose in serving our common motherland without the slightest reference to the not improbable chance of losing his popularity or diminishing the number of his political friends. His main conclusions on points of fact are correct though the soundness of the reasoning which leads him to them may be doubted by many. The remedies he suggests are good, but require to be supplemented by others going to the root of human springs of action. For instance I agree with him in thinking that the Non-co-operation movement has failed but I cannot hold with him that its failure was one solely or even mainly to communal differences. The movement though theoretically possible, was essentially impracticable and did not succeed because of its inherent defects. It succeeded in capturing popular imagination because it promised to much within a very short prescribed period and no matter what people did, disappointment was inevitable. It was perhaps intended to unify the people of India, but worked inexorably to disunion and communal conflict and naturally the promoter of it lost credit and following. Nay, there are some thinkers who maintain that but for the Non-co-operation movement, the communal differences would never have attained the dimensions and the stage of bitterness that they have done. The differences do, however, exist and the doctor is right in drawing attention to them and endeavouring to remove them.

THE MIDDLE COURSE.
Similarly, I disagree when Dr. Ansari says that the political world of India is tending towards Co-operation. He appears not to remember the old and well-known maxim about truth and wisdom being always found between two extremes.

FLOOD RELIEF IN BARODA.

UNPARDONABLE NEGLECT.

(BY DR. SUMANT B. MEHTA.)

On the sixth of September, the whole of the Kadi district was officially declared to be affected with floods and heavy rains. This declaration is an open avowal of the fact that the district of Kadi (with the exception of Kalol and Dehegam) with a population of nine lakhs of people was neglected for full five weeks. According to the moderate estimate made by the Government as many as 43,000 houses have been demolished, but the Government was so careless that according to the official version of the Sarshu (Commissioner) issued on the 23rd of August, the Government had spent the princely sum of Rs. 817-9-6 for gratuitous relief, and Tagavi was given for seeds and agricultural operations to the extent of Rs. 3,131. No wonder that the whole of the district raised an uproar and asked for help from Baroda, the Gujarat Prantik Samiti and the Bombay Central Flood Relief Committee.

DISTRESS IN KADI.

When the Praja Mandal Committee had just organised the five affected talukas of the Baroda district inquiries were made about Kadi, and we were officially given to understand that there was no need of relief in the Kadi Prant. The Sata (Collector) of the district is reported to have minimised the damage to such an extent that he was actually allowed to leave his post at such a critical juncture. The Sarshu also appears to have remained in blissful ignorance as can be seen in his official notification. In the meantime the Praja Mandal had deputed its agent and through the local papers I warned the Government that the problem in Kadi was not of a negligible nature. With the ever-ready help of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel we opened a centre at Dehegam and gradually extended out help to Harij, Chamasma, and

The early founders of the Indian National Congress may have started with co-operation acting along the line of least resistance. Lokamanya Tilak proposed Responsive Co-operation, as understood in its most comprehensive sense, but did not live to propagate it with his persuasive eloquence and his personality, and the road following the law of action and reaction went to the other extreme of Non-co-operation. This also ended in disappointment. So the thinking portion of Indian public is gradually falling back on the middle course of Responsive Co-operation. This obviously is not the place for arguing the matter in detail and has to be left over for another occasion.

WANTED! CONCILIATION, COMMITTEES.

In the matter of remedies, I attach more importance to the work which Dr. Ansari is himself doing at Delhi in endeavouring to establish Conciliation Committee or Panchayat to settle local disputes. In my opinion a strong endeavour should be made to get such Committees or Panchayats established, not only in all provinces but in every village and their working should be ensured by securing selfless workers. These, I admit, may not be easily found, but in this ancient land of sages and philosophers, a diligent search, duly conducted would not go in vain. Further, the difficulties will not be so formidable as may a priori be imagined, because example works more efficiently than precept and success in one instance facilitates in another and they act and react upon one another in a wonderful way. If selfless individual work is first secured, its co-ordination is comparatively easy. If on the other hand we begin with public meetings, long and unpassioned speeches come in of necessity. They breed eloquence and that tends to the love of publicity which in its turn encourages vanity, and all ends in sound and fury; no real work to advance the cause of the country is done.

The proposal of Dr. Ansari to elevate the Indian National Congress to the dignity of the unofficial Parliament of India is entirely good, and the mode he prescribes for accomplishment is excellent in conception and execution.

This is not intended to be a critique of Dr. Ansari's opinions or work, nor is any pretence made to completeness. All that is intended to be the precedent sought to be established by him, and great appreciation of the ends he has in view. The methods he wishes to adopt are all very commendable. Time and actual experience will lead to all the modifications needed. I heartily wish strength to his arm to accomplish all he has foreshadowed in his interview.

Notes of the Day

Grim Struggle.

The defeat of the Labour leader, Mr. Johnson, is a significant indication that the Pro-Treaty elements in the Irish Free State will manage to have the majority in the elections which are now being fought so enthusiastically. The possible combination of Labour and Eanna Fail, De Valera's party, is a very remote possibility now, because Labour will shrink, bereft of Mr. Johnson's leadership, from such an exhibition of political friendship in the Dail with anti-Treaty groups. That Mr. Cosgrave and his colleagues would be returned was a foregone conclusion, because they had all safe and sure seats. Mr. Cosgrave will be again in the saddle, but it will be a risky one, in view of the fact that the opposition has managed to secure by now only just a few seats less than the combined Government groups.

Bad Pill for Tories.

France has decided not to break off diplomatic relations with the Soviet. The journals of the Right in French politics call this decision a "surrender" but Mr. Poincare has gauged accurately the dominant feeling in his country in refusing to follow the foolish policy of the British Tories in regarding Soviet Russia as an outcast amongst the nations. This is a bitter pill for the Tories, and there will be laconic comments in the Die Hard Press of England about the weak and vacillating nature of French foreign policy of Mr. Briand and his refusal to seize the splendid opportunity of asserting the principles of ordered Government, as understood by Jix and the British Fascists. But France knows better.

Neil Statue Agitation.

The conditional support that Mahatma Gandhi gave to the Neil Statue Satyagraha in Madras has attracted sympathy from other quarters also. The Madras District Congress Committee has decided to carry on an agitation for the removal of the statue by the Government, in the Corporation, the Council and on the public platform. It has also asked the Madras Congress to take up the question. The Madras Mahajana Sabha too has resolved to support the agitation. It is to be noted that the decision is not to carry on Satyagraha but constitutional agitation. This is reasonable as Satyagraha should always be undertaken after other methods have been tried and found futile. The agitation has already begun. Notice of a resolution urging the removal of the statue was given in the local Corporation but the resolution has been disallowed by the President on the ground that the statue belonged to Government. But we do not think it would have been irregular for the Corporation to make a request to the Government to remove the statue. The public campaign began with a huge meeting in Madras. Mr. Satyamurti said at the meeting that the statue was a relic of ancient barbarity. That will be the feeling of every one who knows the barbarities perpetrated by Neil. Government can prevent ugly developments by gracefully respecting the wishes of the people.

Orissa's Woes.

The heart-rending accounts of the devastation caused by the recent floods in Orissa should attract the practical sympathy of the rich and the well-to-do from all parts of India. It is true that with the proximate calamity in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind Bombay is naturally inclined to support the stricken population of these areas first, but that does not mean that we on this side of India should forget remote Orissa. This unfortunate province has hardly had time to recover from its previous flood disaster when a fresh one has been its portion. Apart from private philanthropy it is the Government of India's duty to come to Orissa's rescue with a substantial loan on easy terms to the local Government which recently sent such a pathetic S. O. S. to Simla.

Inhuman Hours of Work.

The Port Trust workmen, in a representation made to the Chairman of the Trust, complain that the members in Land and Bunders Department have to put in every day eleven hours of duty beginning with 7-30 a.m. and ending at 6-30 p.m. "without any intermission." We hope the statement is inaccurate. It is unlawful for a factory workman to be made to work for more than sixty hours a week or more than eleven hours a day and to be refused rest for an hour after every six hours. If the statement is true, it is possible that the workmen in question are not technically included under the class of factory workmen. Whatever may be the legal position, the Port Trust workmen are right in representing the practice as "unnatural and inhuman." Besides, it is a bad precedent for the Port Trust to lay down, which will depress and demoralise all labour unprotected by law. India is far behind Western countries in respect of ameliorating the conditions of labour. If eight hours of work a day are considered enough in temperate regions, more hours of work in a tropical country like India are an anomaly. It is intolerable for a body like the Port Trust to exploit labour as is alleged. The Trust must either contradict the statement or redress the grievance forthwith.

skin and shirk responsibility. We are anxiously watching to see how far the Dewan can assert himself to see that his liberal policy is carried out by his subordinates.

CANCELLATION OF "SAK'S" PASSPORT.

GOVT. PLEADS PUBLIC SAFETY

INTERPELLATIONS REGARDING RELEASE OF DETENUS.

PROPHET'S PROTECTION BILL PASSED

(From Our Special Representative.)
SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The Government Bill intended to penalise scurrilous writings against religion was passed by the Legislative Assembly after protracted debate in which a substantial alteration was made with the support of the official benches. By this amendment the offence is made non-bailable, while the Select Committee had, by majority, made it bailable. Mian Abdul Haye from the Punjab spoke with warmth in support of this suggestion and met with support from the Government spokesman, Mr. Crerar. Although Mr. Neogy, Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh, who had all the time been expressing the conviction that the Bill is a concession to the Moslem clamour, made out that the Home Member's attitude as one savouring of "favourite wife policy," Mr. Jayakar's opposition to the amendment was unassailed. But the Home Member pointed out that the offence which is triable by the Sessions Judge is "per se" non-bailable, and any other provision would run counter to the spirit of the Criminal Procedure Code. Mr. Neogy and Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava would not rest satisfied until they exhausted all avenues of toning the measure down. Their distrust of Government found expression in the form of amendments intended to deprive the Government of the power to initiate prosecution and to confine the operation of the measure till the end of the year 1930. But the Assembly by a majority rejected both these attempts, while the motion of Mr. Abdul Haye making the offence non-bailable was then carried by a majority of 14.

INTERPELLATION.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The interpellation time in the Legislative Assembly to-day was interesting in that the following information was forthcoming. Mr. Crerar, Home Member, replying to Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh in regard to the cancellation of the validity of passport to Mr. S. Saklatvala, M.P., said it has been cancelled mainly on the ground of his conduct during his first visit. The Government of India and the Secretary of State were in complete agreement that this action should be taken. It was not in public interest that the correspondence should be placed on the table for the information of the legislators.

Replying to a question by Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, the Home Member said:—There were difficulties in keeping more than a limited number of State prisoners and detenus in any one jail outside Bengal. It may mean certain difficulties of diet and fewer interviews, but the Government did not consider that any available hardship was involved.

Regarding conditions of release of the Bengal State prisoners and detenus, Mr. Crerar said:—If the Hon. Member read the debate which took place in this House on February 3 last he will see that the declaration by a detenu or State prisoner as to his intention for the future is an element which would be taken into consideration by the Government in dealing with the question of release, though it is not a determining factor. Opportunity is accordingly being given to State prisoners and detenus to give an undertaking as regards their future conduct, if they so desire, but obviously no assurance of release in consequence of any such undertaking could be given. It is not the case as the Hon. Member assumes that the Government are not prepared to release the detenus unless they give undertaking. The Hon. Member will see that in the debate to which I have just referred my predecessor explicitly stated the declaration would not amount to confession of having taken any part in such activities in the past.

PORT TRUST SERVICES.

Sir George Rainey, replying to Mr. Haji said that under the various Port Trust Acts, the Trustees exercise statutory power to appoint their own officers except in the case of highest appointments. In the debate in the Council of State it was recognised that the most practical step that the Government could take to increase the number of Indians in the higher grades of the Port services, would be an amendment to the Port Trust Acts so as to increase the number of Indians on the Boards in which the power of appointment is vested.

The Port Trust Acts of principal ports were accordingly amended for this purpose and the Commerce Member was informed that the number of Indians appointed by the Board was now steadily increasing.

Mr. Crerar, replying to Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar, in regard to the passport to Mr. Saklatvala, said the Government's attention has been given to the action being taken against Mr. Saklatvala under the ordinary law of the land. The object of the action taken was prevention of a breach of tranquillity.—Free Press.

NAGPUR RIOTS.

Replying to a short notice question by Abdul Qadir Siddiqui regarding the Nagpur riots Mr. Crerar said that the total number of houses evacuated by Mahomedans was approximately 640. The refugees were steadily returning of their own accord. Military and police pickets were still posted at places where they were considered necessary. Investigation was being undertaken under the direction of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police into cases in which useful results were anticipated.

Mr. Crerar told Colonel Crawford that Government would take into consideration when the electoral rules were next revised the question of the inclusion of Europeans in non-Mahomedan constituency of the Council of State in Bengal.

ATTACKS ON RELIGION

Discussion was then resumed on the Bill to penalise scurrilous writing against religion.

Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava in a speech lasting about half an hour urged that the power of prosecution should not be given

GANDHIJI QUITE ALRIGHT.

CONTINUES TOUR UNBROKEN.

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

Mr. Mahadeo Desai wires from Trichinopoly saying that Mr. Gandhi is quite alright and continues his tour unbroken.—Free Press.

FINISH SOUTH INDIAN TOUR.

MEDICAL ADVICE TO MAHATMAJI

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

A Kumbakonam message says it is understood Mr. Gandhi has been advised medically to finish his South Indian tour with Madras.—Free Press.

to Government because their past conduct had not been impartial. He asserted that the Government did not want to raise their little finger when Christians and Mahomedans had been visiting the Hindu religion. But when the Mahomedan religion had been insulted there was at once this Bill.

Sir Abdul Qayum opposed the amendment.

Mr. Crerar pointed out that the power to prosecute was fully considered by the Select Committee which left it to Government for obvious reasons. It meant no encroachment on the liberty of subjects as argued by Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava. The amendment was negatived by 70 votes against 18.

TIGHTENING THE PROVISION.

Mr. Abdul Haye next moved an important amendment to make the offence non-bailable. He said there was ample provision in the existing law under section 497 to release a man on bail. The provisions of that section had been enlarged and widely used in criminal courts. But this offence would be tried by the Chief Presidency Magistrate or the Sessions Judge. All offences triable by Sessions Judges were non-bailable. It would be offending the Criminal Procedure Code to make this offence against religion bailable. The House should not be under the impression that the Local Government would always go wrong. Such an assumption would be unwarranted.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt said this amendment if carried would enable the foreign bureaucracy in India to create a service class among Indians.

MR. CRERAR'S SUPPORT.

Mr. Crerar said he supported the amendment. (Ironical cheers and a voice, shame). He said that the offence was "per se" non-bailable.

Mr. Neogy: What about Section 295? Mr. Crerar: It is a purely local offence. (Continued on page 9.)

LARGEST IN WORLD.

GERMANY'S TANNENBURG MEMORIAL.

OPENED BY HINDENBURG

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Berlin.—In the presence of 10,000 spectators, including Ludendorff and many high officers of the old regime, Doctor Marx, Chancellor and other Cabinet members and delegates of patriotic organisations, General Hindenburg opened the gigantic national war memorial, erected by public subscription, on the battlefield of Tannenberg. General Hindenburg, in his speech which was greeted by roars of applause, entirely repudiated Germany's war guilt and asserted that German armies were innocent of barbarities.

The Tannenberg memorial must be the largest in the world. It covers an area of forty acres, and is octagonal in shape with eight towers, each seventy feet high, with connected galleries. One tower is dedicated to General Hindenburg, and will contain his statue and pictures of his life in mosaic. Another tower is dedicated to other military leaders and the third to German soldiers. The fourth will contain battle-fields of regiments which participated in the battle of Tannenberg and two others will be used as homes for disabled soldiers. The court of honour in the centre of the building contains a block of marble pierced by a heavy bronze sword.—Reuter.

VICTORY OF FRENCH COMMONSENSE.

COMMENT OF MOSCOW PAPER.

LONDON, Sept. 18.
Moscow.—The "Izvestia" describes the French Government's decision not to break with Russia at present as a victory of French commonsense, and says that it opens up wide prospects of extension and development of Franco-Russian relations which must favourably influence European relations.—Reuter.

DID GOVT. ASSIST MISS MAYO?

HOME MEMBER'S LACONIC REPLY.

INDIAN JUDGE CONDEMNS ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA.

SIMLA, Sept. 19.
Mr. Crerar was then bombarded with series of interpellations regarding Miss Katherine Mayo's book "Mother India". Mr. Crerar replied to Mr. Aney that no free copies of the book had been supplied to any officials and Anglo-Indian publicists.

Lala Lajpatrai was told that the Government of India gave her no assistance and if she had been given any assistance it was no more than would have been accorded to any other writer.

Lala Lajpatrai: Did the Publicity Department of Government supply Miss Mayo with photos?

Mr. Crerar: I have no information. Lala Lajpatrai: Is it not a fact that the Punjab C. I. D. assisted Miss Mayo?

Mr. Crerar: No. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN EDITIONS. Mr. Neogy: Is there not some difference between the American and the English edition?

Mr. Coatsman rising amidst cheers for the first time in response to the demand for an answer from him direct said: I have read both the editions and I am not conscious of any important difference.

Mr. Neogy: Have you not noted that in the American edition there are many things uncomplimentary to Muslims in India which have been removed in the English edition?

Mr. Coatsman:—As far as I am aware there is no material difference.

Lala Lajpatrai: Are the Government aware that Mr. Gandhi has repudiated the statements attributed to him by the writer of the book?

Mr. Crerar gave no reply.—A. P.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA

INDIAN JUDGE SPEAKS TO ARISTOCRATS

LONDON, Sept. 19.
A special cable received by the Free Press of India says:

At a meeting held at the Lyceum, an exclusive club of the aristocrats, the Hon. Sir Charni Ghose, judge of the Calcutta High Court, said: "I come from a country which I find since my arrival in London is very much in the minds of Englishmen and women. Let me assure you that India is not a land of physical degenerates

IRISH ELECTION SURPRISE.

LABOUR LEADER DEFEATED

JOHN JINKS ELIMINATED.

LONDON, Sept. 19.
Dublin.—Government groups have hitherto secured 62 seats and the Opposition 56. All Ministers have been returned. John Jinks has been eliminated at Sigeo. Johnson, Labour leader, who was regarded as the possible President has been defeated at Dublin.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Rugby.—The counting of votes in the Irish Free State elections continues and 97 out of 132 members of the new Dail have been declared elected.—B. O. W.

REPUBLICANS GOING STRONG

CRITICAL POSITION OF PRO: GOVT PARTY

LONDON, Sept. 19.

Dublin.—When counting was resumed this morning in the Free State elections the position of parties was as follows: Government 49; Republican 49; Labour 11; Independents 10; Farmers 4; National League 2; Workers League one; leaving 26 seats to be filled.

Neither of the main parties has yet won a seat from the other; but both have increased their polls at the expense of smaller groups. Labour has lost one-third of its membership.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

ATTITUDE OF LEFT AND RIGHT NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Paris.—While the Left newspapers unreservedly commend the Government's attitude with regard to Russia, the Right organs criticise it violently, some even talking of "surrender."—Reuter.

ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "STATESMAN."

DEBATE ON PILCHER'S LIBEL

"INDICTMENT OF BRITISH RULE" SAYS DR. DESHMUKH.

MR. KANJI'S RESOLUTION PASSED.

The scandalous attack made against Hindu widows by Mr. Pilcher in the columns of the "Statesman" of Calcutta came in for a good deal of condemnation at the hands of the members of the Improvement Board in their meeting on Monday afternoon. In spite of the high feelings that prevailed in the House, the tone of the general debate was maintained at a very high level.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas initiated the debate by moving a resolution that the Board should forthwith stop their advertisements in the columns of the "Statesman."

Mr. P. J. Murzban stood up on the dignity of his profession and maintained that the Editor of the paper was not responsible for the views expressed by the correspondents of his paper.

The most effective speech was delivered by Dr. Deshmukh who preferred to lay the whole blame on the shoulders of the Government who were very slow in introducing the necessary social legislation. It was a standing shame, he argued, on the so-called civilized Government of India that the Indian womanhood should still exist in a degraded condition as imagined by Mr. Pilcher in his most objectionable article.

At a special meeting of the Bombay Improvement Board held on Monday afternoon at the Corporation Hall, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas moved:

"That in view of the insulting remarks against Indian womanhood published by the 'Statesman', the Board are of opinion that no advertisement concerning the administration of the Board be given to that paper."

That the Committee be requested to rescind their resolution passed at their last meeting, as far as it sanctions the giving of an advertisement to the "Statesman."

"A DAMNABLE LIE."

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas pointed out that the scurrilous writings of the type of one published by the "Statesman" in its columns, went a long way in spreading the racial bitterness instead of lessening it. The unjustified insult which Mr. Pilcher had hurled at the entire womanhood of India was an insult directed against the whole of self-respecting Indian nation. The filthy-minded writer of the article had gone to the length of calling the Indian widows sluts and prostitutes. That was a damnable lie that could fall from the lips of anybody. In the opinion of the speaker, Anglo-Indian journalism in this country was making a deliberate attempt to create and broadcast disaffection among the various Indian races. It was not for honourable Indians to hit back and return the attack by insulting the womanhood of England. Those who did not know how to respect the women of other nationalities, could not possibly know how to respect their own sisters and mothers. So far Indian sentiment was concerned, it was ingrained in Indian blood to honour the sacred womanhood irrespective of its race, religion or nationality. Mr. Kanji appealed to the English members of the House to rise to the consciousness of their self-respect and raise their voices of protest against the slander and calumny that were being uttered against India's womanhood. In the passing the speaker remarked that the statement of the Editor of the "Statesman" regarding the libellous article was even worse than the article itself. It was really a wonder to him how a responsible man like Sir Reginald Spence could come forward to advise them to separate business from politics and

publish and sale of the book in India illegal.—A. P.

Further supporting the resolution, Mrs. Aratikabai Gokhale observed that duty towards her sex compelled her to make some observations on the question that had agitated the minds of all self-respecting Indians. She wanted to know from Mr. Murzban whether any English journals in England would have opened their columns for any scurrilous writings against English womanhood. Refuting the libellous attack made by Mr. Pilcher in his article published in the "Statesman", Mrs. Gokhale narrated several examples of Indian widows who had done acts of supreme service to their Motherland. It was the widow Abhambai Holkar who had ruled the province of Indore in the 18th century with the dignity of character and administrative ability that had evoked unstinted praise even from English historians. Then it was the widow, Mrs. Ramabai Ranade, who started and efficiently conducted one of the biggest institutions of women, viz., the Sevashrama of Poona. Widows were respected in every Indian home. She was almost a ruler in an Indian house.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar considered the matter from the legal standpoint of view. There was no gesture of penitence on the part of the editor. Were they then justified in giving their advertisements to a paper that did not care in the least for the honour and self-respect of Indians? Continuing the speaker said that they would have meted out the same justice to any other paper.

(Continued on next page.)

publication and sale of the book in India illegal.—A. P.

Why Mayo wrote that book

"RESULT OF SECRET ORGANISATION"

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

Indignant protest was expressed against the attacks made by Miss Katherine Mayo and Mr. Pilcher, by the Calcutta citizens at a meeting held yesterday, Mr. Jogeshchandra Choudhury, Zeminidar of Mymensingh presiding. Resolutions were passed calling upon the public to undertake a boycott of English and American goods as far as practicable.

Mr. Manilal of Fiji, who also addressed the meeting, said the book of Miss Mayo was the result of a secret organisation in Europe. European thinkers at present were afraid of the future clash between the European and coloured races and in order to discredit Indians in the eyes of the world, the book had been written.

He referred to the statement in a missionary book that every Hindu girl he happened to be a real Hindu was a menace to British Rule. It might have an effect on the Statutory Commission. Now it was up to our manhood and self-respect that we should boycott "The Statesman," he concluded.—Free Press.

At a meeting held yesterday of Delhi Arya Samajists, the following resolutions were adopted:

DELHI, September 19.

At a meeting held yesterday of Delhi Arya Samajists, the following resolutions were adopted:

This meeting looks with contempt and resentment upon the false, malicious and deliberately defamatory allegations levelled against Indian women and Hindu society by Miss Katherine Mayo in her book "Mother India". The Samaj believes that the book was written with the intention of insulting and bringing into contempt the people of India and their ancient civilisation. The meeting further urges upon the Government of India to adopt all such measures as lie in their power to declare the

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CONNECTING BURMA WITH INDIA.

OPENING OF RAILWAY LINE URGED.

"GOVT. COULD NOT AFFORD TO SPEND FUNDS."

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

The non-official benches were thinly occupied when the Council of State reassembled this morning. There being no questions Mr. P. C. D. Chari moved that railway construction be started during the budget year 1928-29 for connecting Burma with India by rail and that necessary steps be taken forthwith. Mr. Chari regretted that the Government policy of connecting the capitals of provinces by railway was not given effect to in the case of Burma. If Burma was to be a part of the British Empire it would be necessary to connect it with India. Moreover the Burmese as a class did not favour sea voyage. He had no doubt that the proposed railway would pay. Concluding Mr. Chari said if Government proved that the proposed line would not pay he would not press the demand.

Sir Geoffrey Corbett said the subject was only worth discussing in a lecture room in order to illustrate where the difficulties for connecting India with Burma arose. He also described the difficulties in the way and concluded by saying that Government could not afford to spend the funds. He assured the House that in future the Railway Board would keep in mind the question of connecting India with Burma when sanctioning new projects.

The resolution was lost.

On the motion of Mr. Das the Bill amending the Indian Limitation Act 1908 as reported by the Select Committee was circulated for eliciting opinion.

The House then passed bills amending the Cantonments Act and the Indian Emigration Act as passed by the Legislative Assembly.

INCOME-TAX ACT AMENDMENT.
Mr. Brynne next moved that the Bill amending the Income Tax Act as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.

Nawab Muhammad Akbar Khan moved an amendment that the operation of the Bill be restricted to Tea Companies only. He said the Bill gave Income Tax authorities very much more powers than they had now and if the amendment was not accepted good many income-tax payers would be left to the mercy of income-tax authorities if they did not produce proper accounts which were not kept by many Zamindars.

Mr. Brynne assured the mover that the Government had no sinister or malicious intentions in bringing this measure and there was nothing to fear about.

Mr. Chari and Sir Omar Hayat Khan supported the amendment.

The House divided on the amendment which was lost by 16 votes to 14.

The Bill was then passed without further discussion.

PARTITION AND SEPARATION.
Mr. Das then moved that the Bill providing that partition and separations of interest among members of Hindu undivided families and other transactions among persons governed by the Hindu Law be effected by written and registered instruments as reported by the Select Committee be taken into consideration.

Mr. Chari moved an amendment that consideration of the Bill be adjourned till the next Session on the ground that the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee was not in accordance with the original objects and reasons.

Mr. Das accepted the amendment on other grounds.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.
Mr. McWatters moved a resolution recommending the appointment of four members of the Council of State to serve on a committee to consider the question of residence and accommodation for the members of the Indian legislature including the use and disposal of the Western Hostel, New Delhi, and the question of constituting a Standing House Committee to deal with all matters connected with allotment to members of accommodation or quarters.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan moved an amendment that either the number of members of the Council of State on the Committee be increased to six or the number of members of the Assembly be reduced to four.

The resolution, he declared, showed that the Upper House was being treated indifferently.

Mr. McWatters explained that the reason for appointing six members of the Assembly was that more members of the Assembly would be affected. The Council of State had less than half the number of members of the Assembly which would require accommodation.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan stated that his object was to object to the principle of showing differential treatment.

The amendment was lost and the resolution was carried.

The House adjourned till to-morrow.

KARACHI AND DR. H. MANN
Karachi, Sept. 18.

Karachi citizens are holding a public meeting on Monday under the presidency of Mr. Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., to urge the Government of Bombay to refrain the services of Dr. Harold Mann to complete the Sind Agricultural Development Scheme at Sukrand.—Free Press.

HOWRAH BOMB CASE.

ACCUSED JAILED FOR SEVEN YEARS

CALCUTTA, September 19.

Judgment was delivered by the Special Tribunal at Alipore in the Howrah Bomb Case in which Gour Mohan Das and Satish Chandra Dhang were prosecuted under Section 19-1F of the Arms Act and 4 and 5 of the Explosive Substance Act for possessing revolver, several live cartridges, eleven bombshells and some chemicals without license, which the police seized in the last week of August. The judges sentenced both the accused to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years under explosive Substance Act and Conspiracy and three years the Arms Act, sentences to run concurrently. It will be remembered as a result of the search and find of ammunition, the police arrested four persons, of whom father of Gour and another were subsequently released and the case against the present accused proceeded with the result of the conviction.—Free Press.

In the Howrah Bombshell discovery case the Special Tribunal at Alipore sentenced both the accused, Das and Dhang, to seven years' rigorous imprisonment each.—A. P.

THE JUDGMENT.

In the course of their judgment, the Commissioners said: The case against Das depended on his own confession and on the evidence with regard to search. Finding of articles in the wooden chest belonging to Das was not disputed by the defendant.

In order to prove the case against Dhang the prosecution relied on his retracted confession and secondly on the confession of the co-accused Das. There was no other evidence implicating this accused. The search in his house was infructuous. Under Section 30 of the Evidence Act, Das' confession could be used in evidence against Dhang. It was argued by the defence that Das' confession could not be legally used in evidence against Dhang on the ground that it was self-exculpating. They could not admit there was any force in that argument. Das' confession started with an expression of penitence. It contained a frank admission of possession of arms, explosives and revolutionary literature.

Das admitted his recruitment to the revolutionary party by Dhang and his willingness to help that party. Holding that the charges under Explosive Substance Act and the Arms Act were also made out against the two men, the Commissioners said: "We have given our careful consideration to the question of sentences which it is necessary to pass on the accused. The confession of Das shows that both the accused are members of the terrorist party. This is corroborated by the fact that revolutionary literature was found among the articles seized. There can be no doubt that the articles were of a dangerous nature and we cannot treat the accused leniently."—Free Press.

ULKATHI RIOT CASE.
JUDGMENT DELIVERED

BARISAL, Sept. 19.

In the Ulkathi rioting case, in which Moulvi Sahabuddin and six other Mahomedans were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and the Moulvi was further charged with exciting a Mahomedan crowd to attack Hindu processionists just before the order to fire was passed, Mr. Lyne, the additional Magistrate, delivered judgment to-day.

The six accused, Jadedali, Abdul Dhal, Akbari, Sedar Ali, Jadedali Majhi and Hashem Khan, were found guilty, but in view of the fact that their comrades had been punished and they were mere tools in the hands of the Moulvi the Magistrate dealt with them lightly and sentenced them under Sections 145 and 151 to be confined till the rising of the Court and bound them down under Section 115 Cr. P. Code to furnish one security for Rs. 100 for one year—that security to be furnished within a week.

Moulvi Sahabuddin was sentenced under Section 117 and 145 to one year and under 151 six months rigorous imprisonment, the sentences to run concurrently. The Moulvi was also asked to furnish security for Rs. 510 for one year.—A. P.

NO SNAKE-BITE DEATH
BHATTACHARYA WELL AGAIN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 19.

On further enquiry it was learnt, says "Forward" the rumour of the death of the detenu Jatindra Bhattacharya of Snakebite at Jalpaiguri was without foundation. From a letter of the special Superintendent of Intelligence Branch, it appears Bhattacharya was attacked with fever on August 25 last and was receiving medical attendance. It is presumed he is well again. No reply is reported to have been so far received to Mr. K. C. Roy's telegram to the Hon. Mr. Moberly.—Free Press.

HINDUS AND MUSLIMS CONFER
DECISION TO MAINTAIN STATUS QUO

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 19.

At the request of some Muslim leaders Mr. Vallabhi Patel called last night a private meeting of about 25 leading Hindus and Muslims to discuss the communal situation in the city. After full and frank discussion both parties came to a unanimous decision to preserve the "status quo" regarding the mutual rights of the two communities and the maintenance of harmonious relations between them. This decision will be placed before a meeting of about 200 representatives of both the communities on Wednesday.—A. P.

"NOT GETTING PROPER TREATMENT AS ACCUSED."

MR. NARIMAN'S COMPLAINT TO COURT

BREEZE IN THE COURT

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CLOSED.

Soon after the Magistrate took his seat on Monday, Mr. Walker, Public Prosecutor, drew attention of the Court to the report published in the local newspapers of the last hearing of the case stating that the Public Prosecutor was interested in the case and therefore the High Court should be moved through the Government. Pleading to take action against Salebhey Tyebji and Sons and the editor of the "Times of India".

Mr. Walker characterised the remarks of Mr. Nariman as scandalous to a Public Officer.

Mr. Nariman:—The statement made by me is perfectly justified.

His Worship:—It is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Nariman:—Government has been helping the prosecution and the interest of the Government is identical with the interest of the prosecution and whatever the personal opinion of the Public Prosecutor, he has to take instruction from the prosecution. I, therefore, suggested that the Government Pleader should be instructed to move the High Court to take action against Salebhey Tyebji and Sons and the editor of the "Times of India".

Mr. Walker requested the Magistrate to express his opinion on the matter.

His Worship hoped the matter would end there.

Mr. Nariman then resumed cross-examination of Mr. E. S. Marker.

Witness said, his firm had no bill books. He submitted bills on loose bill forms. He might have presented some bills to Gaya and Co. He received over a lac of rupees from Gaya and Co. without presentation of bills.

Mr. Nariman:—And the work you did for Gaya and Co. as sub-contractor, was mentioned in the specification?

A:—I do not remember.

Q:—The system was that an officer of the B. D. D. would measure the work before passing the bill?

A:—Not necessarily.

Mr. Nariman was pressing the same question over again when the witness remarked to Mr. Nariman that he did not know anything about preparing the indent.

Mr. Nariman asked the witness to reply to his questions without passing any remarks as to what he knew and what he did not know.

The Magistrate observed that it was not fair to treat the witness like that when Mr. Nariman protested, and said apart from being a lawyer even as an accused person he did not get fair treatment from the Court as he ought to.

"NOT GETTING FAIR TREATMENT AS ACCUSED."

Magistrate:—You can apply to the High Court for the transfer of the case if you are not getting proper treatment.

Mr. Nariman:—I know the remedy; but I must say, I am not getting proper treatment as an accused person.

Continuing witness said he had not all the letters of Gaya and Co.

Q:—Then what have you done with them?

A:—I keep the letters and at the end of the year destroy all unimportant letters.

Continuing witness said he did not know when Mr. Harvey went to England.

LOAN TO GAYA AND CO.
Mr. Nariman then questioned the witness in regard to a loan of Rs. 5,000 paid by the witness to Gaya and Co. on 4-2-25.

Witness said the loan was given to Gaya and Co. to pay their labourers.

Mr. Nariman asked the Court to allow the witness to go out for a while and then explained that this loan was taken with a view to pay certain officers of the B. D. D.

Mr. Velinker urged the Court to ask Mr. Nariman whether the money in question was given to Mr. Harvey or some X.Y.Z. He submitted they had reached a stage when Mr. Nariman should make his case clear.

Mr. Nariman:—I am going to ask Mr. Marker who made the payment.

Mr. Marker was then called back in the witness box and Mr. Nariman asked him if it was true that the Rs. 5,000 of the loan was paid to certain officers as 12-1/2 per cent. commission.

A:—I do not know to whom the money was paid. I paid for the payment of the labourers.

Q:—Do you know of any arrangement between Gaya and Co. and some officers of the B. D. D.?

A:—I don't know.

Q:—You paid this money for certain officers?

A:—If I knew that it was for payment to certain officers, I would not have given the loan.

ADVERTISEMENT IN THE "STATESMAN"

(Continued from Previous Page.)
lice even if an Indian journal had committed a similar folly. As regards the argument of sentiment Mr. Chandavarkar opined that Indians being a ruled people, were naturally more sensitive than their rulers.

SHEER PROPAGANDA.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh contributed a very telling speech to the general debate on the question. The "Statesman," he said, was being published in India for a number of years. How was it then that, all of a sudden, that paper had come down with the most mischievous allegations against the womanhood of India? The answer to that question was quite an irresistible one. He looked upon the article of Mr. Pileher as a part and parcel of the political propaganda that was being unscrupulously carried on by the agents of their rulers all over the world, with such a ruthless tenacity. It had nothing to do with the social conditions of India. The remarks against Indian womanhood published by the "Statesman" were not only scurrilous but they were grossly vulgar. And whose was the fault if even after a century and a half of the benign English rule, Indian womanhood found itself in so depraved a position as imagined by Mr. Pileher? Was it not a standing shame on the so-called civilized Government of India that the lot of poor Indian widows should not be ameliorated? The obscene observations of Mr. Pileher was a greater indictment of the British rule in India than of the Indian social customs. Was it not the duty of the Government to introduce necessary legislation to bring about healthy social reforms? Had the government done anything to better the lot Indian womanhood? Dr. Deshmukh then criticised threadbare the policy of the Government in matters of social reform. He accused the Government of taking recourse to dilatory methods on every question of social reform. Even the innocent bill like the raising of the marriageable ages of Indian boys and girls could not meet with the ready support of the Government of India.

The speaker argued that Indian leaders holding progressive views on social matters had to come forward and force the Government to bring in adequate legislation to eradicate the many social evils which were eating into the very vitals of Indian society.

Dr. Savarkar made it abundantly clear that the editor of the "Statesman" could not evade the responsibility for the articles appearing in his journal. It was absurd to say that the Editor had nothing to do with the article in question.

In a brief speech, Miss Lotwalla also supported the proposition.

Mr. Hirji Behdin was inclined to believe that all those who had spoken in support of the resolution were beating about the bush. He alone could view the question in its correct perspective. It was the duty, he said, of every journal to allow the use of its columns for the publication of all kinds of views. There was no harm in placing before the readers both sides of a question. Instead of raising that sort of controversy in an institution like the Improvement Board, they would have been better advised to go to places like Marwadi, Vidyalaya and make violent speeches condemning the attitude of the "Statesman".

At this stage of the debate, closure was moved and accepted. The main resolution of Mr. Kanji Dwarakadas was then put to vote. It was carried "Nem-con" amidst vociferous applause.

then rose for this day.

THAT OBJECTIONABLE ASSAGE
Captain Gerald Coningham presided at a meeting of the members of The 1912 Club at Bucklersbury, which was addressed by Mr. George Pileher, M.P., on the subject of "Our Constitutional Experiment in India."

The marriage age of the Hindu woman was still between nine and thirteen, the average weight of the Indian baby at birth was hardly over 4 lb.; the recorded infant mortality was nearly 25 per cent in the first year of life; the country's widows were regarded as under God's curse, slugs at home and prostitutes abroad; the Indian village was described in a recent Government report as an aggregation of human dwellings situated on a dunghill.

of India and had nothing to do with the B. D. D. Mr. Nariman replying said Major Parcelle was in charge of the reclamation scheme for the military department which was under the B. D. D. and therefore was under the Bombay Government.

Mr. Marker heaved a sigh of relief here when he was told to step out of the witness box as his evidence was finished.

ALLEGED BRIBE TO OFFICERS.
Mr. Velinker then submitted a receipt of Balkishandas Seth, a contractor of B. D. D. in which he had paid for certain contract works and Mr. Nariman had alleged as a bribe to the B. D. D. officers.

Mr. Nariman said he wrote to the Punjab National Bank and the Imperial Bank for a statement of account of Balkishandas, but he was told that Balkishandas had taken away all the cheques drawn on Imperial Bank and there was nothing to show in the ledgers as to in whose favour he had drawn the money except the figures.

PROSECUTION EVIDENCE CLOSED.
At this stage the prosecution closed the case as far as evidence was concerned and Monday next was fixed for admission of certain documents and hearing of the arguments.

CHEMICALS THEFT CASE

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATION AGAINST POLICE

SUB INSPECTOR ASKED TO WITHDRAW REMARKS

After a long interval serious allegations of assault and high-handedness were made against the police when a case for remand was heard by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalavalla on Monday.

Juthalal Devshanker Raval was arrested by Sub-Inspector Savant of Princess Street Police Station on Sunday morning in connection with the theft of chemicals to the value of Rs. 9,712 belonging to Havero Trading Co. When placed before the Magistrate he made sensational allegations of assault against Sub-Inspector Savant and four policemen who in the course of investigation, he said, gave him several blows and slaps. He stepped in the witness-box and showed abrasions on the temple and also complained of pain in the chest.

Sub-Inspector Savant said the accused was tutored to bring such a charge against the police.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, pleader, for the accused, objected to the remarks and the Magistrate asked Mr. Savant to withdraw the insinuations.

Mr. Savant withdrew the remarks.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to file a separate complaint against the police officer and constables concerned in assaulting him and remanded him to jail custody.

DETENU M. L. A. BUSY.

INTERVIEW WITH VICEROY AND HOME MEMBER

SIMLA, Sept. 19.

Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra, who is known in the Legislative Assembly popularly as the detenu M.L.A., has been busy since his arrival at Simla at the beginning of the session in behalf of fellow detainees. There is not a single prominent Assembly official or non-official whom Mr. Mitra has not approached and acquainted him with the grievances of the detainees, the manner in which the charges are fabricated and ill treatment is meted out.

Mr. Mitra had first a long interview with the Home Member, Mr. Cramer and then with his Excellency the Viceroy when he put forward the detenu's point of view in regard to the part played by "agents provocateurs" and cases of miscarriage of justice. Both his Excellency the Viceroy and the Home Member, it is stated, gave Mr. Mitra sympathetic and full hearing and promised full consideration of the points of view submitted to them. It is considered likely that these points might be discussed with his Excellency Sir Stanley Jackson when he visits the Viceroy shortly.—Free Press.

LOSS OF LIFE IN NAGPUR RIOTS
22 DEAD: OVER 100 WOUNDED

NAGPUR, Sept. 19.

The total number of deaths during the recent rioting number 22 of whom seven are Hindus Fifteen Muslims. Five Hindus have died of gunshot, while 21 others (Hindus) received shot wounds.

In Mayo Hospital 144 injured persons were admitted, of whom 83 are Muslims. The toll of arrests up to Saturday last amount to 53 Hindus and 4 Muslims. Out of 53 Hindus 15 are charged under section 147, while others are charged under Sections 302, 426, 307 and 148.—Free Press.

**SPECIALS FOR CONGRESS
DELEGATES**
VISIT TO PLACES OF INTEREST IN SOUTH.

MADRAS, Sept. 19.

It is learnt that proposals are under consideration to run specials from Madras to places of interest in South India for the convenience of the Congress delegates who might be willing to undertake tour when they come here for the session.—Free Press.

GIFT OF A HOUSE.
ACCEPTED BY CAPT. TULLY'S WIDOW

LONDON, Sept. 18.

Ontario.—The widow of Captain Tully who lost his life in an attempt to fly the Atlantic in Sir John Carling aeroplane has accepted the gift of a house from the city.

She and the widow of Lieut. Metcalf will receive an income from a trust fund established by the sponsors of the flight.—Renter.

**WORLD'S WELTERWEIGHT
CHAMPIONSHIP.**
LONDON, Sept. 18.

Los Angeles.—Joe Dundee, the world's welterweight champion, will meet the Nebaskan ace Hudkins in a championship bout here on 29th October.—Renter.

LOCKED UP IN ROOM SENSATIONAL CASE IN KALYAN

HINDU GIRL'S VARYING STATEMENT

KALYAN, Sept. 9. Mr. P. L. Mehta, the Resident Magistrate of Kalyan, is at present busy with the trial of a sensational case in which the bone of contention between the Hindus and Mahomedans is the custody of a woman who had declared herself to be a Hindu in her first statement to the Magistrate, but who, in her subsequent statement made after some days, startled the Hindus by saying that she has embraced Mahomedanism and has married a Mahomedan.

It appears that on the 7th of August one Abdul Gaffoor brought the girls Sundera Jagdev, a Brahmin by caste and aged 16, from Mirzapur and kept her under lock and key in his room in the Railway quarters near the Kalyan Station. After two or three days taking advantage of the absence of Gaffoor, she communicated through a hole in the wall with one Ram Adhai, a Hindu neighbour residing in the adjoining room, told him that she was a Hindu and was brought there by Gaffoor after deluding her into the belief that he was a Brahmin, and entreated him to rescue her.

STATEMENT OF THE GIRL

As a result of the information given to the Police on 12-8-27, it appears that both Gaffoor and Sundera were sent for by the Police and examined orally on the same night and again on the next day in the morning when the statements were recorded. But as nothing came out of these proceedings, Sundera again complained to Ram Adhai through the hole and subsequently a complaint was lodged by Raghubir Dayal Varna against Gaffoor and Subhan, another Mahomedan in whose custody the girl was handed over by Gaffoor some time after 13-8-27. A search warrant was issued by the Resident Magistrate and the girl was produced in the Court on 23-8-27 from Subhan's house. On that day she made a statement saying that she was a Hindu widow residing with her uncle at Mirzapur, U.P., and was brought to Kalyan by Gaffoor who had told her that he was a Brahmin. "She further said that she was not willing to stay with Gaffoor or Subhan."

ACCUSED'S COUNTER COMPLAINT

On 26-8-27 Subhan lodged a counter complaint against Ram Adhai and three other Hindus for having abducted his wife Nisaban Bibi to whom he was married on 19-8-27. (Mahomedan name of Sundera) on 23-8-27 by stating that there was a warrant against her and two of the accused were at that time dressed in Police uniform. While as a matter of fact the girl was produced on that day in the Court by a search warrant issued under Sec. 100 of Cr. P. Code by the Magistrate. On 29-8-27 Dr. Karode, Medical Officer, Kalyan, deposed that the girl was about 16 years old at any rate under 18. Later on, it seems, the Court directed Mr. G. P. Phadke who was present in Court to keep the girl in his custody and produce her whenever required. This order was passed because the girl desired to stay with a Hindu family. On the same day Mr. S. S. Kazi, Pleader, Thana, who appeared for the accused made an application to the Court that the girl be kept for 24 hours in Police custody before she was produced before the Court to make a statement. The same application was repeated again on 30-8-27 and the Court ordered as prayed for. Subsequently when she was in Court, she voluntarily made a statement to the effect that she was married to a Mahomedan and she has embraced Mahomedanism. The Court thereupon directed that she should be handed over into the custody of her Mahomedan husband.

The case filed by Raghubir against Gaffoor and Subhan came for hearing on 13-9-27, and the complainant and the girl were examined on behalf of the prosecution and the case is adjourned to 26-9-27.

Mr. W. A. Rege, Pleader, Thana, appeared for the prosecution while the accused were defended by Mr. S. S. Kazi, Pleader, Thana.

MADRAS MINISTER'S EFFORTS POPULARISING LATEST METHODS IN AGRICULTURE

MADRAS, Sept. 19. It is understood the proposals to carry on propaganda with a view to popularising the latest methods in agriculture and veterinary work among the peasantry are under the consideration of the Ministry.

Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar, Minister for Agriculture, once thought of arranging a demonstration train but considering the fact that the propaganda has to be carried in the interior of far off villages the idea has been given up. Instead it is proposed now to fit up a motor car and take it out to villages with a full complement of staff and implements.—Free Press.

NEW RAILWAY-LINE BETWEEN MIRAJ AND PANDHARPUR

BELGAUM, September 18. The Barsi Light Railway Company has constructed a new line running about 80 miles from Miraj to Pandharpur, which will increase the importance of Miraj as it is a junction of the M. S. M. Railway Company on the Belgaum-Poona Line connecting Kolhapur and Sangli to the main line. The new line of the B. L. Railway will be opened for traffic from 1st October 1927.—Free Press.

OUR BERAR LETTER

TRIUMPH OF 'UN- TOUCHABLES'

HINDU-MUSLIM FRATERNI- SATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

YEOTMAL, Sept. 16.

Rains have almost disappeared since over a month, and crops are withering on account of excessive heat. Cotton crops are not believed to be sustaining a very serious damage, though the fate of other crops, such as jowari, is trembling in the balance.

Mr. Aney's questions in the Legislative Assembly, asking specifically whether the Government of India have arrived at any decision on the Draft Berar Land Revenue Law passed by the Berar Legislative Committee in December 1925, have evoked the stereotyped reply "No, Sir!" This definite negation has silenced further enquiries from Mr. Aney, who interpellated where the decision was arrived at and what were the points on which a dead-lock had arisen. Mr. Aney's question were not put anew in this session, but were merely by way of a reminder, with a view to elicit information on the questions put by him in the February session. This is the way the Government of India has been doing its duty.

A RIGHT LEAD.

The question of un-touchability, has been very cleverly solved by the leaders and citizens of Yeotmal last week. The Executive Committee of the local Hindu Sabha had adopted a resolution approving of the claims of the Mahars to immerse their Ganapati in the tank of the Kedarshwar Temple. Subsequently a huge meeting was held to discuss the question. Those who

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (SEP. 20TH.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan
Joshi Maharaj Juthabhai Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday, truth, divine truth, must be told at once that your temper is quick, but not so your intellect, which is extremely dull. If man, you will be rash to do grave injustice to others, and realising your mistakes later on, you will tender profuse and unqualified apologies, even falling on your knees before those whom you have wronged. When you do so in the case of members of the fair sex the world will misjudge you to be an amorous madcap. You seek "shabashi" from all, failing it, you will move heaven and earth and oceans and mountains to ruin them, though in attempting to do so you yourself might be hurled into the ocean, or thrown into a precipice from the mountain summit. In your advanced age owing to lean purse and lean physique, you will lead a Jackal and Hyde life but when the mask is torn from off your ugly face, you will have to hide it for a number of years in some hospitable corner of the glorious Empire. But there also your temper will expose you in your true colours. Filth is got rid of by washing, not by habit. In contemplating the sorrows of others you conveniently forget your own. That is in sympathising with the lot of your friends who are in debts, you forget that you also are in a similar predicament. Many times, the time-bar limit comes to your aid, but when Nemesis overtakes you all your progress is barred and then you whine and whimper like a pariah dog.

wished to oppose this move were given special latitude in urging their point of view, and after a debate which lasted for three hours a resolution was with a huge majority carried allowing the Mahars to perform the immersion ceremony with their own hands. The next day the resolution was given effect to in the presence of over 3000 Hindus including all sections of the community.

HINDU-MUSLIM FRATERNISATION.

The Ganapati Utsavas all over the province are reported to have passed off quietly and peacefully. The Mahomedans of Akola who had announced their intention to slaughter a cow, refrained from putting it into effect, presumably to make a gesture of fraternisation. A new move worthy of imitation and commendation seems to have got hold over the Mahomedans in Berar, and this is to join the Hindus in the Ganapati procession and the Pansupari functions. At Amraoti, Hinganghat, Pandharpur, Anji and other places, this fraternisation was largely in evidence. Such a 'pansupari' function was held even at Yeotmal.

"LIFE IN DANGER!"

The Taluka Board members of Mangrul Pir in the Akola District, being dissatisfied with the administration of their Chairman

WAS ZOROASTER A TURK?

(BY G. K. N.)

Persia has not at present its foreign relations running very smooth. After being throttled for over a year, it has just pached up a kind of truce with Russia on a commercial basis. The sort of equity which permits Russia to treat Oriental countries is here expressed in a curious way. The trouble with Baghdad or Iraq is deeper since it involves relations with the British. For, to the latter, Persia has refused the right of allowing its airships to pass over her territory. Her more immediate trouble is with Turkey. The Northern Provinces of Persia, though undoubtedly Iranian ethnically and geographically, have in the Middle Ages been the sport of alternate sovereignty of Iran and Turan. A couple of years ago there was an acrimonious but academic discussion carried on between Teheran and Constantinople as to whether the Province of Azerbaijan and its people were of Aryan or Turanian origin and the Turks boldly claimed, inter alia, that Zoroaster who was born in their country was 'their great man.'

Recently there has been some disturbance in the Northern border and the Kurds are, as usual, wavering in their allegiance between Persia and Turkey. This gave rise to some comment on the part of the "Near East and India" which referred to the alleged Separatist movement in Northern Persia aiming at seceding from the Persian sovereignty. Against this are stated to have called upon him to tender resignation of his office, but the latter declined. Thereupon the Vice-Chairman called a special meeting to pass a resolution of no-confidence on the Chairman. The President is reported to have wired to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Basim "Life in Danger!". The Magistrate arrived on the spot, but departed, probably, without finding anything of the kind. The Chairman of the Akola District Council along with other members went to make enquiries. But all the members insisted on the inquiry being held then and there. The Chairman Rao Sahib Korde having put off the inquiry, all the members of the Mangru Taluka Board tendered their resignations in a body.

CANCELLATION OF "SAK'S" PASSPORT

(Continued from page 7.)

Mr. Neogy: Certainly not. It is hatred against a class of persons. Mr. Crerar: I say the law is full of safeguards. A person who was likely to be accused under this bill would be some scurrilous scribbler who was more likely to be the kind of person to set himself in motion immediately the law was set in motion (laughter).

MORE DRASTIC THAN REQUIRED. Mr. Jayakar opposed the amendment because it would make the bill more drastic than was required by the needs of the situation. The offender had to prove that he had no deliberate or malicious intention to insult religion. In order to help his vakil it was necessary that the accused must be outside the prison house.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The amendment of Mr. Abdul Haye to make the offence non-bailable was carried by 34 votes against 40.

CONNECTING REFORMS WITH COMMUNALISM.

Mr. Neogy moved that the Act should remain in force till the 31st December 1930. He referred to the official move to connect the reforms with the communal troubles as an argument against further reforms. He alluded to the speeches of unofficial members from other provinces to show there was justifiable fear that the bill might be used in order to support one community as against another. He read extracts from the recent judgment of the District Magistrate of Barisal who had stated that the Mussalman community there being large, should be supported on the ground that it being less cultured and less educated, if once it got out of control it would mean trouble. The treatment meted out to the editor of "Forward" Mr. Chakravarti, for merely reproducing what was contained in a pamphlet was surely open to exception. The question was whether a Government which had behaved in this manner should be entrusted with this power of prosecution for longer than three years when perhaps the situation might not be such as to require the continuance of the law on the statute book.

Mr. Crerar said he had nothing whatever to do with the "obiter dicta" of the District Magistrate of Barisal. The Bill was intended to put right a legal principle. That the principle was a sound one had been twice affirmed by the Assembly. The Assembly must show courage of its conviction and adhere to its own view and reject the amendment.

Mr. Neogy's amendment was also lost by 32 votes against 49. A. P. Mr. Crerar then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

Col. Crawford, supporting said, that Christians were guided in the matter by the views of the Hindus and the Muslims. The Bill concentrated on individuals who were inclined to rouse communal feelings. **CREATING A NEW OFFENCE.**

Mr. Ganga Prasad Singh opposing the justice of the condemned scurrilous writings against religions quoted the Hindu Mahasabha's condemnation of Rajpal. He also quoted Rajpal's statement of regret when he realised Muslim opinion. He condemned the Muslim agitation which was responsible for the Bill, and he expressed surprise that any non-official leaders should have supported it. It created a new offence. He regretted the plan to make it temporary had failed. He feared the power given by the Bill would be abused and would benefit Christian Missionaries who vilified both Hindu and Muslim religions. Mr. Abdul Wahim Chowdhury expressed regret that Mr. Anarnath Dutt should have been permitted by his party to move his amendment which had outraged Muslim opinion. The President called the member to order.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

COMMITTEE TO RELIEVE PASSENGER HARDSHIPS

VANKANER, Sept. 18. To relieve the travelling public of the hardship experienced by them in the Kathiawar railways, a committee has been formed by the Kathiawar Political Conference with Mr. Mohanlal Manechand Khandaria of Vankaner as Secretary.—Free Press.

of the bill. He observed the piece of legislation comprehended not only specific instances of deliberate insult but also criticism intended to remove false notions based on superstitious or pernicious customs.

NO COMPARISON BETWEEN ENG- LAND AND INDIA.

Sir Hari Singh Gour warned against the vast effect of the Bill on the present constitutional law. English law could not be compared with Indian law, because under the English Law the King was the defender of faith. The Government of India was defender of peace. The Government had not come forward in this case with a bill to safeguard peace. It was adding one more offence to the criminal law of the country.

Mr. K. C. Roy, opposing the Bill, pointed out that the Muslim Press was not unanimously in favour of the Bill. He cited the opinion of the Maharajah of Mahmudabad against the Bill.

NO SECTARIAN OBJECT.

Mr. Crerar replied to the debate and the arguments brought against the Bill in a short speech. He said the real issue was to penalise scurrilous writings against religions. The Bill penalised such writings. He assured the House that there was no sectarian object behind the Bill as had been suggested by speakers.

The Bill as amended was passed by 61 against 26 votes.

ADEN JUSTICE ACT AMENDMENT.

Sir Denys Bray moved that the Bill further to amend the Aden Civil and Criminal Justice Act, 1924, in order to make further provision for jurisdiction there, of the Bombay High Court, as passed by the Council of State be taken into consideration.

He next moved that the Bill be passed and it was carried.

The Hon. Sir George Rainy moved that the question of ratification of the draft conventions concerning seamen's articles of agreement and repatriation of seamen adopted by the general conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, at its ninth session, should be considered at a latter date when the amendments necessary to bring the existing law into conformity with these draft conventions have been further examined, in consultation with the parties interested.

MR. JOSHI'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved an amendment asking the House to ratify the recommendations of the League of Nations immediately. Government, he said, had neglected to improve the conditions of work of Indian seamen. Even in certain matters where Government had ratified conditions, no action was taken and Government had not kept their word. These conditions were important from the Indian standpoint.

Mr. Abdul Malin Choudhury supported Mr. Joshi and protested what he called the objectionist tactics of Government.

Sir George observed that Government were anxious to apply them. But there were technical difficulties.

REPATRIATION OF APPRENTICES.

The original proposition of the Commerce Member was carried.

The Commerce Member next moved that no action be taken on the recommendations concerning the repatriation of masters and apprentices, and general principles for the inspection of the conditions of the work of seamen by the general conference of the International Labour Organisation of the League of Nations, until the amendments necessary to bring the existing law into conformity with these recommendations have been further examined in consultation with the parties interested.

Mr. N. M. Joshi moved an amendment asking for immediate action being taken on the recommendations. He said that working classes received little consideration. The recommendations asked for inspection of conditions of work, which was very important.

The amendment was lost and the original resolution was carried.

FILM COMMITTEE.

Further consideration of the Bill moved by the Hon. Mr. Crerar on September 14 regarding the appointment of a committee to examine and report on the system of censorship of cinematograph films in India, and to consider whether it is desirable that any steps should be taken to encourage exhibition of films produced within the British Empire generally and production and exhibition of Indian film in particular.

Sir Hari Singh Gour moved adjournment of the House.

The President pointed out that if the House failed to consider, the Governor General would appoint a committee without consulting the House.

Mr. Crerar said the Government would appoint a committee if the House failed to consider.

The question whether the House do adjourn was put and carried and consequently the House adjourned.—Free Press.

RAJMATA GOES ON PILGRIMAGE

LAHI STATE PLACED UNDER GOVT MANAGEMENT

VANKANER, Sept. 18. The Lahi State has been placed under Government management. The Rajmata is reported to be at Sidhpur, a place of pilgrimage after she visited Benares, Bombay, Dakot, etc.—Free Press.

Mr. Prakash also opposed the passage

A RELIC OF SAVAGERY

NEILL STATUE MUST GO.

WILL GOVT. BE RESPONSIVE?

Madras, September 18. "Here is a good opportunity for the Government to show if they are sincere in their appeals for cooperation, and let them do it by removing the Neill Statue which cannot be retained in any humane, civilized and self-respecting country," declared Mr. S. Satyanarai at a public meeting held at the Triplicane Bench last night. When propaganda was inaugurated against the Neill Statue.

Reading extracts from the writings of Kay and other historians on the doings of Brigadier-General Neill, Mr. Satyanarai said the Statue was an embodiment of terrorism and a relic of ancient barbarity, savagery. The Government's eyes had now been opened as to why the Statue should no longer remain there and the Governor and the Cabinet, unaware as they were, should see to it that the Statue was forthwith removed. The people were against the Statue not with a racial animus but because Neill's misdeeds were such that it should go. That was an acid test for the Government, and as Mr. Gandhi had said if the Statue found its place in the sea itself, the Government would be cementing the loosened bonds between Great Britain and India.

A resolution asking the Government to remove the Statue if they were humane, civilized and responsive was passed. And the meeting declared that unless it were removed no stone would be left unturned to have the statue removed.—Free Press.

PROGRESS OF ELECTRIFICA- TION IN MYSORE.

CELEBRATION OF DIAMOND JUBILEE OF WORK

MYSORE, Sept. 19. His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore and suite and a galaxy of Mysore public were present at Sirasamudram to-day, when the electrical department celebrated on a grand scale the twenty-fifth anniversary of the works. The generating capacity of the section is to-day nearly ten times greater than when it began a quarter of a century ago. Started in 1902 as a first long-distance transmission hydro-electric scheme in Asia, it has kept pace with the growing demands of power in the State. Conceived by Sir K. Seshadri Iyer, the beginning was made by Captain De Loblaine.

Out of 46,000 horse power generated at present, nearly three fourths is needed by the gold mining companies at Kolar and the rest is consumed for lighting, water supply and minor industrial purposes at Bangalore and Mysore. By electrification on industries in these two cities alone consumption of more than 100 tons of fuel per day has been saved helping to reduce the cost of fuel for domestic purposes and to conserve inadequate fuel resources of the State. The extensions of the power supply to smaller towns along the transmission line are actively under progress. With the capital investment at nearly two crores the works have already paid themselves and yield an annual net profit of over rupees twenty lakhs.—Free Press.

EXTENSION OF MYSORE RLY

DIRECT CONNECTION TO CEYLON CONTEMPLATED

MYSORE, Sept. 19. The Mysore Railways, being encouraged at the success that attended their attempts in starting out agencies for carrying goods and passengers to the nearest Railway Station, are now investigating similar prospects of opening an agency at Tellicherry, about 50 miles from Virarajendra-pet in Coorg, where, already an out agency exists. The possibilities of opening the heart of Mysore into the sea through Cannanore and Calicut are immense and the decision of the Government on the favourable report submitted by the investigating officer is anxiously awaited. With a view to afford direct route for passengers from Bombay to Ceylon and other South Indian destinations via Mysore, efforts of the Mysore Durbar to ensure connection between the Mysore railways at Chamarajnagar and the South Indian Railways at Erode via Satayamangalam were greatly sympathised by H. E. the Viceroy in his banquet speech at Mysore. The construction and completion of this link about a distance of forty miles will not only bring Mysore to prominence as great junction but also bring North India, specially Bombay to South days earlier than at present. As a suggestive measure in this scheme two officers, one from Mysore and another from the South Indian Railway are investigating traffic and goods prospects of the route from Chamarajnagar to Satayamangalam and their joint report is expected to be ready towards the end of this month.—Free Press.

An 'Antaryaj Sammelan' will be held under the presidency of Sir Prabhakar D. Patni at Vartej in Kathiawar on September 22, the birthday of Mr. Gandhiji.—Free Press.

The special session of the Kathiawar Political Conference will be held in the premises of the Saurashtra High School, Rajkot.—Free Press.

WANTED A SPIRITUAL FOUNDATION

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO DESHBANDHU

Mahatma Gandhi unveiled last week a portrait of Deshabandhu C. R. Das presented to the Madras Mahajana Sabha by Mr. S. Satyamurti. A very large gathering was present in the hall to witness the ceremony.

Gandhiji spoke as follows on the occasion:

"Friends, I congratulate Mr. Satyamurti on having presented this portrait to the Mahajana Sabha and I congratulate the Mahajana Sabha upon having secured this very precious possession. If I may do so, I would like to congratulate myself also upon having received the honour of unveiling this portrait. But whilst I prize this honour, I cannot help confessing to you that I am somewhat embarrassed, embarrassed because I am unveiling the portrait of one who unveiled my own. There is some lack of adjustment in this thing. Not that anybody is responsible for this accident; but it is there. Because Deshabandhu unveiled my portrait it was impossible to avoid me, seeing that I happened to be in Madras when the portrait was presented. So it is quite in the fitness of things considered in that light. But all the same, there are things over which we have no control and yet which marshall our dispositions. The fact that I have brought to your notice really mars my joy, it makes it difficult for me to pour out my heart in connection with Deshabandhu Das but I must struggle through my performance in the best manner I can.

ONE OF INDIA'S LIBERATORS.

I want to lift myself and myself out of the political setting that has been given to this function. Deshabandhu's name will always be remembered, so long as time lasts and India lasts as one of the liberators of India. There can be not a shadow of doubt about it. But Deshabandhu himself claimed and was entitled to far higher honour than that of being ranked as one of the liberators—high that honour is also, I came to know this secret of his life myself during his last days, which you have just now heard prophesied in his very magnificent letter that Mr. Satyamurti read to us. All his strength was really derived from his spirituality and I consider his spirituality even greater than his politics. He considered that his politics were dependent upon and were derived from his spirituality, as I have said more than once in connection with another liberator of India, now no more, Lokamanya Bala Gangadhar Tilak. I think it was, in writing about him or speaking about him, I said it had been a misfortune of some of the greatest sons of India to sacrifice their cherished ambition in order to realise what to them was a lesser ambition for the motherland. Lokamanya Tilak, if he had not been born in these times and in India, would have been considered a literary giant but that would not have been enough. He would have been considered a religious scholar, a man capable of giving smritis and giving living interpretations of old faiths. But that which was his highest ambition became subservient to the political work that he saw before him and that greatest work became a matter of leisure hours. All the rest his energy could possibly give was given to the political emancipation of India. And so it was with Deshabandhu. When I had the honour of making his acquaintance in Lahore I remember his having engaged me always whenever we had done with the report on which we were both engaged, in spiritual discussions. We used to talk about and think of things of permanent interest in life. I remember his having said once or twice in my presence that he could not possibly do these things in the thorough manner in which he wanted to.

A SEEKER AFTER TRUTH.

I confess that I did not know Deshabandhu then as I knew him during his last moments at Darjeeling. I came closest to him there and I look back upon those few days of my association with him among the precious treasures of my memory. But in Lahore I unwittingly did an injustice to him by my thinking for one moment that this spirituality of his was a mere pastime as I have known it to be of so many other distinguished sons of India. But as our friendship, may I say, ripened, I came closer to him and I felt that I occupied a little corner in his heart also. And yet there were some close cobwebs. God had designed that those cobwebs should be removed before his eyes were closed. He could not tolerate the idea of a seeker of a truth remaining under any illusion whatsoever or any misunderstanding whatsoever in connection with a man so good. I omit the word 'great' deliberately. Greatness without goodness counts for nothing in my estimation as I expect it counted for nothing in Deshabandhu's estimation. So I was privileged to enter his heart, understand him through and through and understand the depth of his devotion.

A GREAT SPIRITUAL TEACHER.

Reckless sacrifice he has. Reckless courage also he has. But all this beautiful recklessness of his was really derived from his deep spirituality. He himself told me when he was in Darjeeling that he would not be satisfied and consider his work over

unless the spiritual treasures he had looked up in his heart had been also delivered to India. That ambition of his was not destined to be fulfilled through no fault of his. Perhaps you do not know his childlike simplicity. I was amazed; his own partner in life was amazed at that incredible simplicity of his heart. In his search for spiritual consolation he placed himself under one who has and had very little education as we understand the word education. But in order to find that real everlasting peace that a spiritual quickening gives, he was reckless and did not mind ridicule of his friends in going forward with that service. I cannot and dare not give you more details. I have given you just enough to share with me the belief that in Deshabandhu if we have lost a great man, one of the greatest of India's patriots we have lost also in Deshabandhu a very great spiritual teacher.

I have endeavoured to lift ourselves out of the political setting also because I know that if his spirit is brooding over our proceedings then I know that he shares to the fullest extent the ideas that I am expressing to you. It was another patriot of India, again now no more, who expressed this thought that a time comes in the life of every Indian when mere political battle jars on him and that he seeks to base everything on spiritual, living moral foundations. There is no distinction between spirituality and morality, if we rightly understand the latter term. To-day somehow or other we have come to distinguish between the two and so I have added the adverb 'livingly' moral. This I heard several years ago; but ever since then, I have seen that utterance more and more exemplified in this manner.

I have introduced this thing for a deliberate purpose; and that purpose is: Let us have the political ambition that we live for the freedom of the country. To-day it is impossible for an Indian worth the name even to exist without political ambition, because the political domination of India has unfortunately resulted in, if not spiritual subjection, in spiritual inanity. And we have simply got the outer husk of spirituality; the kernel of it seems to have been entirely dried up. Let us not delude ourselves into the belief that this political ambition of us is going to serve this Karmabhumi, this Devabhumi as we flatter ourselves in calling Bharatavarsh. Let us not delude ourselves in the belief that this sacred land can ever be served by or can ever assimilate a political message unless it has got a spiritual foundation. It has got to be broad-based upon that foundation if it is to last and permeate the distant villages of India.

FREEDOM WITHOUT TRUTH.

That brings me to the appeal which the President of the Sabha made to me. I seemed to have neglected politics, he said. But he corrected himself. "No, he not." I accept that correction. I have not neglected politics. But having had the privilege of sitting side by side with Deshabandhu Das and having had the privilege of many conversations with Lokamanya and most of our leaders, I have understood the secret of achieving India's freedom as I fancy. In having done so, I bide my time in endeavouring to translate politics in terms of spirituality. I must restate my doctrine even at the risk of being misunderstood. When I was challenged I had no hesitation in saying that I would sacrifice India herself on the altar of no freedom but of truth. There is a catch about this thing, Tr. This catch consists in this, that freedom which is inconsistent with truth is no freedom whatsoever. But catch of no catch when I wrote that, I know it jarred on some friends and it incensed some.

But what could I do? I can only speak what I feel, or else I should be really worthless. So I have got to repeat really the beautiful language that Deshabandhu uttered on that occasion which was reproduced to-day, namely, that although he had boundless affection for me, he could only do what his soul could ascend to and not what I wished or asked. And no man can do more. I cannot do more—I know that. When my soul ascends to things which you are in the habit of calling political, I shall not wait for an invitation; and I shall lead the cause. But still then, I must be content to contemplate on the treasures that have been left to us by Deshabandhu and his predecessors—spiritual treasures—and must continue to hold the belief that all the politics that may have been handed down to us from the West will be turned to dust in India, good as they might be in the West; if we cannot possibly reduce them to terms of spirituality.

And I considered it a great privilege for me that as my stay in Madras is about to close, I have not only got this privilege of unveiling the portrait of one whose memory I hold dear and near to me, but that I have also in that connection got the privilege of interpreting as I know this mission for which Deshabandhu lived and for which he gave his life. I have much pleasure in unveiling the portrait.

MISS MAYO ANSWERED.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN EAST AND WEST.

BOTH ARE NECESSARY FOR WORLD'S GROWTH

Lady Emily Lutyns writes in "New India", Madras:

It is said that in order properly to appreciate our blessings, we must lose them, and I sometimes think that in order fully to appreciate India one must be born far from the Motherland.

From the exile of an alien race, her true children come with a fresh understanding and appreciation of what India, the true India, stands for in the evolution of the world. Within herself India holds all; past, present and future meet on her sacred soil Customs, habits, traditions still persist, which belong to the childhood of the human race; the glory of physical manhood the perfection of intellect, the purity of great devotion are to be found among her children: the divine humanity, which is the promise of the future for all mankind, has blossomed from her soil. Shri Krishna, Shri Ramachandra, the Lord Buddha, are names which not only have made of India a sacred land, but are the promise to man of his own divinity.

The reproaches made by Miss Mayo in her recent book may be deserved, but the eyes which can see only evil are partially blind and it is not for me half blind that you expect the truest vision. And those unfortunate ones are blind who see in Jamuna and Ganga but muddy waters, and fail to hear the music of Shri Krishna's flute mingling with the roar of the waters. Those who have never, in their hearts, joined in the magic dance of the Gopis in Brindavan, how shall they know India? Those who have not followed Gangaji to its source and in the eternal snow of Kailas rested at the feet of Mahler have not reached the heart of India. Those who have not walked the dusty roads, following the Buddha in His yellow robe, how shall they speak?

These are the realities which Mother India holds in her keeping for the salvation of men.

The contrast between East and West was brought very forcibly to my mind, when on a visit to Calcutta, I was taken over a British warship which had brought the Admiral of the Pacific Fleet. That warship represented those things on which Western civilisation is based—order, cleanliness, discipline, activity, organisation, beef and beer and physical force. Turning to the side of the ship I beheld a typical Indian scene, steps leading down from a temple to the muddy waters of the Hugli. On these steps, and in the muddy water, were hundreds of pilgrims, bathing, drinking, chanting, praying. Brightly colored garments, brass and copper vessels, and the garlands of ramaroged with which the sacred river was crowned gave beauty to the scene. The East, so calmly indifferent to the achievements of the West, the West so coldly contemptuous of the superstitions of the East. Is belief in the divine attributes of Nature perhaps nearer to truth than belief in the power of guns? Is belief in cleanliness and order perhaps nearer to godliness than dirt and disorder? Both civilisations are needed for the welfare of the world. The West cannot do without the East and the East cannot do without the West. The West calls over from without, the East calls over from within.

The two children of India are to be found both in East and West. It is not only the possession of a brown skin which constitutes the right of a man to call himself a child of the great Mother. Her children may be scattered through many lands, for her better service, but ever in their hearts the voice of the Mother calls.

TURKISH WAR PRISONERS.

The Turkish Consul in Palestine has issued a statement and declared, that his Government is now in a position to bear the expenses of sending back to Turkey, the war-time Turkish prisoners, now in Palestine and Transjordan. Those who wish, may avail themselves of this opportunity.

TURKEY AND AFGHANISTAN.

Reports from Angora relate that the Afghan Government has decided to organise its military forces on Turkish lines. For this object it has decided to seek help from the Turkish Government, and to invite some Turkish military officers to Afghanistan.

RELIEF FUNDS.

The sums so far contributed to the Palestine Earthquake Relief Fund amount to 12,145 Egyptian sovereigns.

Nationalist leaders of Syria met in Palestine and discussed the validity of the newspaper reports about the misuse of funds collected for the Syrian sufferers. They declared that the reports were entirely unfounded and misleading. This meeting was attended by Kazim Pasha Amin Ahndi, Syed Umar Baitar, Syed Salim Abdur-Rahman and others.

FEAR OF BOLSHIEV PROPAGANDA.

In Jaffa Sayed Naseeb's house was searched by the police. It was alleged that there were some important documents in this house which go to prove Sayed Naseeb's brother Mazhar's connections with the Bolshevists. About two months back it was reported that some papers found in the office of the Bolshevism organisation in Jaffa brought to light the same thing. It is also alleged that Mazhar receives regular help from the Bolshevists and attended the Depressed Nations Conference at Brussels. These reports, however, still remain unconfirmed.

SIKH-MUSLIM DISPUTE HYDERABAD SPECIAL COMMISSION'S ENQUIRY

(From Our Correspondent).

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Sept. 14.

The Special Commission, appointed by H. E. H. the Nizam consisting of Mr. Armstrong, Inspector-General of Police, Nawab Saadat Jung and Justice Giri Rao, to enquire into and report on the Sikh-Muslim dispute of Nanded has concluded its labours after holding eight sittings at Hyderabad. This dispute which arose over a building some time back which both the communities claim as their own religious place is responsible for considerable sensation in and out of Hyderabad. The Nanded districts has always been the scene of disturbance between these two elements of the population over religious matters. It is famous for the Sikh Gurdwara and the tomb of the eminent Sikh Saint Gurmohindji. Far from this Gurdwara there is a hill called Malketri. On this hill Muslims used to bury their dead for a long time and there is also a grave of a religious man known as Hasan Shah Majzoo. Now the Sikhs urge on that hill was situated a 'Manjay Sahab' a place where Gurmohindji used to sit, which was demolished by the Muslims in December last for their own purposes. A grave situation had arisen out of this dispute and a clash between the Sikhs and Muslims was averted by the timely intervention of the authorities. H. E. H. the Nizam then was pleased to appoint a Commission as stated above. At first the Commission held a few sittings at Nanded after which certain facts were referred to Mr. Hinkar, the retired Inspector-General of Police, who was well conversant with the pros and cons of the situation. He sent a written evidence from Nilgiri, however, supported the Sikhs' claim to a certain extent but could not definitely locate the "Manjay Sahab." The Commission, however, recorded forty other evidences and heard prolonged arguments on both sides for a number of days. The Muslims were represented by Mr. Abdul Ali, a well-known lawyer whereas the Sikhs were defended by Mr. Kalyani Rao, Vakil of Residency. The decision of the Nizam's Government in this case is very keenly-awaited. The report will be shortly submitted to the Executive Council by the Special Commission from which it would proceed to H. E. H. himself for final sanction.

RELEASE OF ESTATES COMMISSION.

In regard to my last correspondence in which I referred to the working of the Release of Estates Commission composed of Mr. T. J. Tasker, Revenue Secretary, Nawab Samad Yar Jung, Br. Military Secretary, and Justice Hashing Yar Jung it is interesting to note that the "Times of India" published a report on this subject under a very misleading sub-headline, which emanated from its Hyderabad correspondent. The distrust entertained by responsible persons in Hyderabad regarding the so many incorrect news published in that paper about the Hyderabad affairs was considerably aggravated by this recent report finding publicity with such glaring misleading headlines. I interviewed in this connection a member of the said Commission to learn how he viewed it in the light of real facts. He rightly found no stuff, as I expected, in the news, in as much as, it did not in the least contradict the facts which already appeared in the press and was not worthwhile to have been published in a journal like the "Times of India." The opinion of Mr. Tasker, Chairman of the Commission, regarding the report published in the Indian Press, was obviously not intended for publication. And there was no occasion to say that it was unauthorized as the report never claimed its authoritativeness. It has been now clearly established, however, by my personal inquiry in reliable circles that the facts relating to the release of Estates Commission as reported in the Indian Press are uncontradictable and there ends the matter.

"BOMBAY CHRONICLE'S" PATETI NUMBER

The "Hindu Herald" of Lahore writes: "The special Pateti Number of the 'Bombay Chronicle' is an interesting production. It contains a series of fine arresting photos by Mr. J. N. Unwale. On the frontispiece is an enrapturing picture of three 'Young Devotees.' Next Mahatma Gandhi smiling and blessing wishes all Parsis a happy New Year. Besides these photo blocks there is plenty of thoughtful material in it. Mr. S. Satyamurti solving the communal problems suggests the divorce of religion from politics. Mr. Darius Talyarkhan points out that the false notions of renunciation have led to India's ruin. All that he says of the eruditions of Indian dress have much force in it. Mr. R. P. Massani takes us back to Akbar's Din-I-Ilahi for the true unification of India. That vision 'when churches will welcome all men of goodwill, when love of God and love of fellowmen will be the "one" requirement for mutual fellowship and service' is indeed sublime and beautiful. Then comes a living sketch of the famous temple of Minakshi, Madurai, by Professor Claud Batley. Shriman H. A. Talechkar gives an encouraging history of the Social Reform Movement in Maharashtra. Mr. Kanaiyalal H. Vakil writes about the unfettered art purified of alien influence Mr. Vaikunth I. Mehta has much to say of the Agricultural Finance in connection with the Reserve Bank scheme. Mr. A. M. P. Karai

LOCATION IN FLAME

STREAMS OF MONEY IN GANDHIJI'S OFFICE

CHAPTER FROM AUTOBIOGRAPHY

Though my co-workers and I were relieved of the charge of patients, there were many things arising out of the black plague still to be disposed of.

I have dealt with the negligence of the Municipality about the location. But it was wide awake so far as the health of its white citizens was concerned. It had spent large amounts for the preservation of the health of its white citizens, and now it poured money like water for scotching the plague. In spite of the many sins of omission and commission against the Indians that I laid at the door of the Municipality, I could not help commending its solicitude for the white citizens and I rendered it as much help as I could in its laudable efforts. I have an impression that if I had withheld my co-operation, the task would have been more difficult for the Municipality, and it would not have hesitated to use armed force and do its worst.

But all that was averted. The Municipal authorities were pleased over the Indian's behaviour and much of the future work regarding plague measures was simplified. I used all the influence I could command with the Indians to make them submit to the requirements of the Municipality. It was far from easy for the Indians to go all that length, but I do not remember any one having resist my advice.

OWFUL FRIGHT.

The location was put under a strong guard, passage in and out being made impossible without permission. My co-workers and I had free permits of entry and exit. The object was to make all the location population to vacate it and live under canvas for three weeks in an open plain about thirteen miles from Johannesburg and then to set fire to the location. The setting down under canvas with provisions and other necessities was bound to take some time, and a guard became necessary during the interval.

The people were in an awful fright, but my constant presence was a consolation to them. Many of the poor people used to board their scanty savings underground. This had to go unearthened. They had no bank, they knew none. I became their bank. Streams of money poured into my

office. I could not possibly charge any fees for my labours in such a crisis. I coped with the work somehow. I knew my bank manager very well. I told him that I would have to deposit with him these moneys. The banks were by no means anxious to accept large amounts of copper and silver. There was also the fear of bank clerks refusing to touch money coming from a plague-affected area. But the manager accommodated me in every way. It was decided to disinvest all the money before sending it to the bank. Nearly sixty thousand pounds were thus deposited, so far as I can remember. I advised such of them as had enough money to place it as fixed deposit, and they accepted the advice. The result was some people became thus accustomed to invest their money in banks.

A MILITARY CAMP.

The location residents were removed by special train to Klipspruit Farm near Johannesburg, where they were supplied with provisions by the Municipality at its expense. This city under canvas looked like a military camp. The people who were unaccustomed to this camp life were distressed and astonished over the arrangements, but they had not to put up with any particular inconvenience. I used to cycle to them once every day. Three weeks' stay in the open air evidently improved their health. Within twenty-four hours of fluid stay they forgot all their misery and began to live merrily. Whenever I went there I found them enjoying themselves with song and mirth.

So far as I recollect the location was put to the flames on the very next day of its evacuation. The Municipality showed not

the slightest inclination to save anything from the conflagration. About this very time, and for the same reason, the Municipality had burnt down all its timber in the market, and incurred a loss of about ten thousand pounds. The reason for this drastic step was the discovery of some dead rats in the market.

The Municipality had to go in for heavy expenditure, but it successfully arrested the further progress of the plague, and the city breathed freely once more. (Translated from "Navajivan" by M.D.)

TURKISH NEWS IN BRIEF.

CHANGING THE CAPITAL.

The recent visit of Ghazi-Kemal Pasha to Constantinople has led some people to think that the Government intend to change the capital from Angora to Constantinople. The "Halleimizmat-Milliyat" after contradicting these rumours writes: "When we decided to launch upon the policy of regenerating our country we did not decide to adopt temporary measures. Our object was a thorough change in the then existing conditions, and we thought it very necessary to shift our capital, so that we may carry on our movements peacefully. There has been no change in the circumstances which led to this shifting of the capital and hence we do not see any possibility for the rumoured change."

MUSLIMS IN RUMANIA.

It is a fact known everywhere that the late King of Rumania, Ferdinand, in his will had conferred many favours upon his subjects, but his Muslim subjects were particularly excluded from such favours. Commenting on this strange partiality of the late King the "Millat" writes, "The Turks residing in foreign countries have always been found to be law-abiding citizens, but it is to be regretted that they do not receive the favourable treatment at the hands of the foreign Government which they deserve. A scant example is that of the Muslims in Rumania. Their fidelity to their King and their fame for their law-abiding nature will be hardly equalled by any other community. But we learn from Rumanian papers that they are not well treated and their interests are often overlooked."

REGENERATING THEIR MOTHER TONGUE.

The efforts that the Turks are making for the regeneration of the Turkish language are really notable. The following are a few of the interesting measures they have adopted for this purpose:—

(1) Every school even if it is run by foreigners and whether it is meant for religious or secular education, must spend 14 periods every week for teaching the Turkish language, Turkish history and geography of Turkey (2) All hotel keepers are ordered to present their "menu" in Turkish only. Similarly all hawkers must use Turkish language while bartering. (3) If you want to get somebody on phone you must give the number to the Telephone girl in Turkish. Again if you want that your letter should reach its destination in time then you must write the address in Turkish, otherwise it is bound to be delayed.

contributes a short history of the Gujarati press and Parsi Journalism. Thus from start to finish this special number contains material of much interest. We congratulate our friends on the successful termination of another year and have best hopes for the future.

GLEANINGS FROM URDU PRESS

A swimming tournament was held in Delhi the other day when twenty persons took part in it. A huge crowd of about 50,000 Hindus and Muslims had collected to witness the competition. The swimmers started from Wazirabad and they had to reach Rajghat. The first prize was awarded to Bahadur, the 2nd to Sarfaraz Khan and the 3rd to Muhammad Ayyub. The volunteers of the Mahabir Dal were responsible for keeping order at the Melat.

The Egyptian Government has empowered the Egyptian Bank to start mills for spinning yarn and weaving cotton and silk cloth. ("Hamdard.")

Amir Yahya has decided to send a few students to Italy to learn aviation. ("Hamdard.")

The Egyptian Minister for Education has proceeded to Rome to study the educational system of Italy. ("Hamdard.")

In the course of a letter Sharif Hasan Khan, a Jagirdar of Bhopal, writes as under. "It is authoritatively learnt that the Home Member of the Bhopal Government, Khan Bahadur Dabir-ul-Mulk, Sir Asrar Hasan Khan, K.L. C.I.E. has been appointed as the Vazir of Khairpur State on a salary of Rs. 3,000 per mensem.

Sir Dabir Hasan has been connected with the Bhopal State for the last 50 years and has been responsible for carrying out several important reforms during the reign of H. H. Nawab Sultan Jahan Begum Sahiba. Sir Dabir Hasan held various appointments in the State, the last being the Home membership which he has been occupying since 1922." ("Roznama-e-Khilafat.")

TAGAVI FOR WINTER SEEDS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Despite all assurances from the Government, the Finance Member and the Agricultural Department, Tagavi for winter seeds is not yet given in Kaira or Ahmedabad! The time is ripe. Hints and structures can be rebuilt a fortnight or a month later. But sowing time cannot wait for any mortal, however mighty he may be! Let me urge once again. Seeds—wheat and gram seeds are immediately required in Gujarat for the winter crop. For that, Government must give Tagavi, and also make sufficient provision of seeds at various centres in Gujarat to stop profiteering. The Central Flood Relief Committee will please press this point once again, and see that the Tagavi and seeds are given without delay. Verily, the Committee has been prompt so far.—Yours etc.

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POONA LETTER

SWADESHI BAZAAR AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Sept. 18.

The Swadeshi Bazaar and Industrial Exhibition on the Tilak Memorial grounds continues to be the attraction of the day. Morning and evening, men, women and children are visiting the scene with great curiosity and as the fee is only one anna, the Exhibition is within the limits of even poor people. The Bazaar is small in proportions no doubt, but even in this smallness of size there is much variety of Swadeshi goods exhibited on view. People of all kinds of tastes and necessities of Swadeshi articles can satisfy them easily. The Exhibition itself constitutes a proof of the fact that generally speaking all ordinary wants of common people can be met with Swadeshi goods. The Raymohd Woollen Mills and the Bharat Knitting Works of Poona have put forth their woollen and hosiery products which can compete with foreign articles of the same type both in price and quality. The Phadke Textile Works of Karad has also placed its cloth output. Swadeshi paper is represented by the Titagarh and Hadapsar mills and Madras pencils of all sorts have come out to complete the paraphernalia of writing in right Swadeshi style and spirit. The "Audyogik Mandal" of Poona supplies Swadeshi ink if anyone takes a fancy for scribbling in ink. The Kirloskar brothers not only make Swadeshi agricultural implements, but prepare certain culinary implements of every-day use. The Pioneer Dyeing House can provide colours and with clothes Swadeshi-coloured one can go for one's evening walk with the Swadeshi walking-stick in the hand, or can travel with leather-bag of the Fancy Leather Goods Company of Poona and boots of the same. Company polished with the Swadeshi hoot-polish of Thattai and Sons of Poona. Returning home one can beguile the exhaustion of the journey in one's hall well furnished with chairs, tables, stands, etc., prepared by the Bel-sare Furniture-making firm or the Kirloskar brothers, the hall being lit up with the Prabhakar lanterns by the Andheri match-box, decorated with cupboards and round tables showing various small, beautiful toys and other handiwork of the Kipli Novelty Works. One can then refresh oneself with high-class tea with Swadeshi sugar of Poona or Belapur in Swadeshi cups with Belgaum biscuits and cakes and Sathle Brothers' biscuits which are approaching the Huntley and Palmer products. For the lunch one can get the preparations of the Premier Food Products Company and lemon and other drops of Paranjpe Brothers.

There are other goods also put before the public, but the abovementioned list may serve as an indication of the variety of the exhibits. The show-room arranged in the Tilak Memorial Hall also is a dainty sight. Though one may not find in the stalls anything which one had not seen or known, the concentration of them all together in a Bazaar of this type to give a complete idea of Swadeshi industry, has a use of its own as propaganda for Swadeshi goods and for creating a love for them. There is no doubt that there is much room to increase the utility of this Exhibition and it may be hoped that the Exhibition Committee with the energetic Secretary, Mr. B. V. Gharpure, will never rest content to leave the Exhibition in this condition. As years go by it is sure to enlarge its scope and grow at last into something like the famous exhibitions of Wembley and other places.

MAHARASHTRA VYAPARI PARISHAD.

This Conference, second of its kind in Maharashtra, was held here for two days under the distinguished presidency of Shet Walchand Hirchand of Bombay. It must be confessed that it was not attended by a large number of merchants. The Chairman's address surveyed the past commercial and industrial history of India, but indicated no future line of action for the development of commerce in Maharashtra. The presidential address also was unsatisfactory in so far as it did not discuss the real problem of the Maharashtra—namely that is to say, of the economic upliftment of the people and fostering a general commercial and industrial instinct in their minds, but strayed into all-India questions of the Ratio and the Reserve Bank. On the whole the proceedings of the Conference did not come up to the expectations of the Poona public. It is said that there are some quarrels as to the accounts of the first Conference also held in Bombay. Thus the Maharashtra Vyapari Parishad with its big name but puny achievements that do not much concern the actual commercial condition of Maharashtra commerce, was at last over in Poona.

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(Abstracts from letters received.)

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wish that the disputes between the Trustees of "Kesari-Maharata" Institute and the sons of Tilak were at once ended amicably. The second best thing all would pray for was that, if they are to be legally settled, it should be done in the Court where one suit has been filed and a crop of others are sure to follow. But unfortunately the quarrels have taken a very ugly turn and the atmosphere in Poona is being redeyed unhealthily by press-propaganda in the matter. "Kesari" and the "Maharata" are as silent as a stone, but the "Poona Samachar" and some papers of the Satyashodhak colour are every week pouring into the public ears quantities of poisonous abuse at which the soberer men are aghast.

AGITATED PUBLIC OPINION.

The prosecution of fifty Hindus for breaking Government's order at Talegaon against processions has considerably agitated public opinion. A public meeting held under the presidency of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar expressed sympathy with the Talegaon people and condemned Government prohibition order.

It has been raining here for the last three or four days. Showers were badly wanted. The long dryness of the earth was just making people's eyes dry, but the most timely showers of last few days have heartened up people to some extent.

B. S. P. C. A.

During the month of August last, the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals employed in all 50 Agents, of these, 4 were on sick leave and 4 were employed for office and hospital work. The 42 Agents employed for out-door work succeeded in prosecuting 1,450 individuals during the month.

In 1,240 cases the accused were fined more or less, and in 137 cases the accused were fined and their animals viz, 139 were ordered to be sent to the Hospital, by the Magistrates.

In 41 cases convictions were obtained against bullock cart drivers for allowing their carts to be overloaded. Also 30 loaders were convicted, of whom, 29 were fined Rs. 100-120 in all and 1 was acquitted. In 29 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals.

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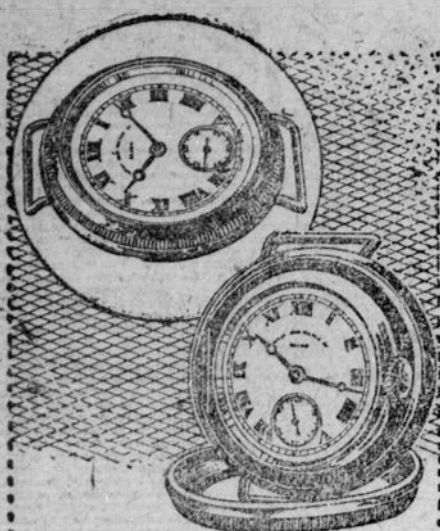
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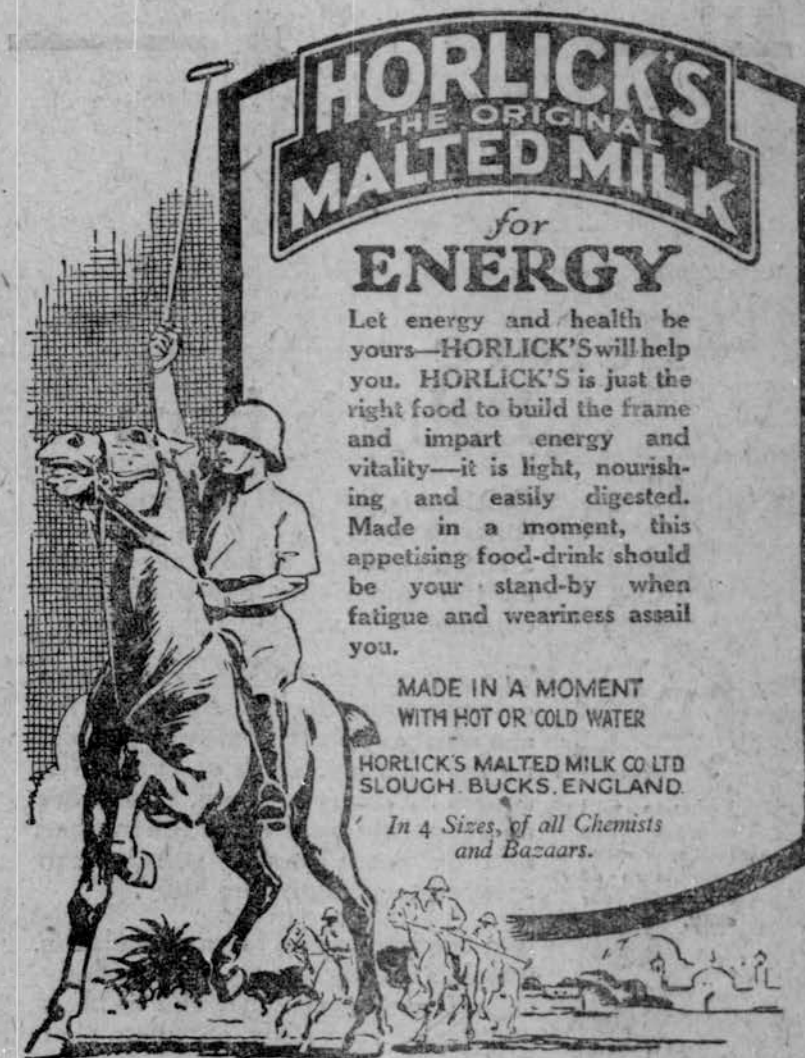
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